THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

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Relating to the Farm, the Garden, and the Household.

NEW SERIES.

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The Farm.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

THE FARM AND ITS APPOINTMENTS. BY THE EDITOR.

In the last number, the land was classified according to its condition, and the several portions, or fields numbered, as they at present exist. The most of the fields, as they are now laid down, can only remain in their present form for a single year, or at the most for two. Nearly the whole must, if the esquestion until the crops now growing are ta- up for consideration in their turn. ken off the fields. Other divisions will be during the present year.

It must be borne in mind by all our readers, that there is one principle that governs It is unfenced, is partially covered with wood, the whole administration of the College in ev- is cut up with roads, one of which is unnecesery department; and that leading idea is at sary, and as we learn was never opened legalall hazards, and in every contingency that ly. This road should be closed, it is not needmay arise, to endeavor, during the next two ed and it obstructs the improvement of this be used about four quarts of seed per acre, acre, as nearly as we could guess. We had years, with the means legitimately belonging piece of land. There is enough of this lot and that the lot will need from nine to ten no survey, no measurement, and not even a to the College itself from the present State appropriations, from the produce of the farm, and from the balances due from the students

1st, To pay all debts of the institution, which have accrued up to the 1st of May, 1859, and not rely on it for any returns. which are now ascertained to be fully equal to \$20,000. The want of any system of accounts, or any record of receipts and expenditures, and the complete failure of the officers It is designed to retain it for hay, of which kins. But for practical purposes we do not acre, or in the whole, three and a half bush- of each other. It has been seeded in the to perform the functions prescribed by the law it may produce a ton per acre, perhaps more. estimate the crop at this rate, and have put els of clover seed and two bushels of timos organizing the College, have not yet enabled Produce forage, 14 tons of clover hay. this item to be known with certainty.

2d, To pay the whole of the necessary current expenses up to the 1st of January, 1861 the narrowest limits.

those which must be made to enable the first two propositions to be carried out.

With this governing principle in regard to every outlay, it will readily be perceived that all improvements, and all work on the estate must be kept within those limits that will be sure to permit immediate returns, and also at the same time, have a bearing on the permanent improvement of the whole, so that the outlay may not be entirely lost after the two years have expired.

From the enumeration of the fields which has been given, and from the statement of their condition, and the crops with which they have been sown or planted, it will be seen that there may be reasonably calculated a large return of various kinds of produce, all of which will possess a certain money value, if put down at an estimate for sale, but a large portion of which must necessarily be consumed on the farm. The only means of arriving at a knowledge of the wants of the farm, therefore, is to know as definitely as possible, 1st, what it can reasonably be expected to produce; and, 2d, what is best to be done with the crops after they are grown.

To answer the first question, it is necessary to have reference to each of the fields again, by their number; and in regard to the second, it will be necessary to consider the building accommodations which now exist, the quantity of stock necessary to be working the estate to advantage, the amount of live stock which can be kept in addition, the consumption of the surplus that remains after sustaining the working stock, and much of which being coarse, unmarketable forage, it is part of the economy of the farm to reduce to beef, mutton, pork and manure, by the speediest and most effectual method.

Again, in the conduct of the farm and the consumption of the crops, the wants of the establishment, and especially the consumption of the Boarding House must be considered as of the first importance. The breadstuffs, the milk, the butter, the meats, the vegetables, which are consumed daily by nearly one hundred and twenty persons, form items of the very first importance in the expenditures, which it becomes a decided feature in the management to provide for. Hence, this department becomes intimately connected with the general management of the estate; and in every general plan, dictated by a regard for the wants of the institution, it must be considered and cared for.

It must be borne in mind also, that whatever plan of operations may be devised, it must be governed by the present position of the farm, with regard to stock and crops.

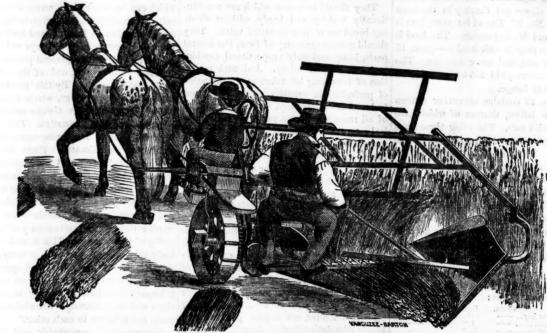
What would be perfectly proper, if the farm were fully provided with buildings, imtate is to be administered on any system of provements, stock, and a full rotation of agronomic economy, be laid out on a plan en- fields, is totally out of place and unseasonable tirely different from what now exists. But now, when buildings, stock, implements and any attempt at such division is out of the arrangement of the farm appointments come upon for the crop of corn. Most of the va- 210 bushels and forage seven tons.

by the straightening of fences, and the sideration of this subject, such rules should be are the King Philip, of which the Hon, K. S. farm is made. laying out of fields for permanent culture, that adopted, as would guide any intelligent farmer Bingham has given an ample supply to the it may not be advisable to do any thing with in the management of his lands, and his es- College, the eight-rowed White Flint, the Red

timate of produce. Field No. 1 is set down as unproductive .to make a valuable permanent field for hay, bushels of seed corn, and a bushel of pump- half bushel measure, with which to deal out productive state at an early day. The initiafall season. For this year, however, we can-

ascertained, 14 acres, on which no seed has been sown but clover. It is not a strong soil.

those current expenses to be kept within table, and will not enter into the estimates of The potatoes are estimated as yielding 120 seed from a rotary funnel, that is made to from the effects of the winter. Happily the farm produce to be cared for. There will, bushels per acre, on this lot. We hope for revolve rapidly by means of a crank turned winter was mild, and generally favorable for



KIRBY'S AMERICAN HARVESTER-AS A REAPER.

We last week gave our readers an illustra- grain is badly lodged. The same machine platform, enables him fully to control the the same machine as a Reaper, as it appears vesting flax. advantages of this machine is that it is a per-

time, and to save more of the crop than can centre of motion of the rake, and his posi- early occasion to illustrate. be done with a cradle, especially if the tion, together with the peculiar shape of the

tion of Kirby's American Harvester as a can be also used to great advantage in ga- gavels by an easy quarter turn motion or Mower, and above we give an illustration of thering clover and grass seed, and in har-circular sweep of the rake, which is perfectly easy and natural. Many farmers prefer while at work in the field. One of the great The following description of the Ameri- to dispense with the reel in resping, and can Harvester as a Reaper will enable our this position of the raker is the only one fect combined machine, working equally well readers to understand its construction and which enables him to control the grain as well whether mowing or reaping. Most farmers operation. All of the Kirby Machines are without a reel as with one. This is the are unable to buy two machines, one for Combined machines, and the Mower is con- easiest possible position and mode of raking mowing and one for reaping, and the single verted into a Reaper simply by bolting on off, and a boy can rake all day upon this machine that will successfully perform both the platform, reel and raker's seat, which machine with ease, and as the horses get operations is a great desideratum. With is but a moment's work. The independent accustomed to the work the raker can also such a machine the purchaser buys a perfect action of the finger bar enables it to be drive. This machine is capable of harvesting reaper for only \$20, and if he can afford to set to cut the stubble at any height, and an in a thorough manner from twelve to fifbuy a mower he cannot well afford to do adjustable wheel is attached to the platform teen acres of grain per day, and the draft without the reaper. Indeed, the price of to sustain it at any height that it is set .- is so very light that the same span of horthe Kirby Combined Machine is as low The gavels are delivered in good shape for ses can follow the business day after day, as that of many single mowers. Aside binding, at the side of the machine, entirely as easily as they can do any ordinary farm from the saving of labor in reaping by ma- out of its way on the next swath. The ra- work. The manufacturers also make a succhinery, there is the further advantage of ker sits back of the horses and gearing, cessful one horse Harvester called the "Litbeing able to gather the crop at the right obliquely facing the uncut grain, and in the tle Buffalo Harvester" which we shall take

burned over this spring, and which will be 960 bushels. saved for hay. This may range in amount from five to eight tons, of forage.

Field No. 4 is the College lot, which is now sown with clover, and promises a fair crop.-The lot itself contains about eighteen or room will be left for the rows of trees. Corn buildings, yards and groves, so that not over but this field is new, and needs working with ten or twelve acres can be counted upon as productive. It is estimated that this field for future operations. Here also we estimate

rieties sown will be of the early ripening

No 6 is the field in which is located the orchard. In this will be planted the King Philip corn, as it is a variety that matures without a great growth of stalk. Ample twenty acres, and is somewhat cut up with is not a crop we should put in an orchard, plow and hoe to reduce it and render it clean will yield a forage crop of from 12 to 14 tons. the produce to be thirty bushels of corn to Field No. 5, containing 43 acres, is relied the acre, and one ton of stalks, making grain

Field No. 7, a pasture or common lot, of Meanwhile we will take up the subject of kinds, as it is hazardous to depend upon large three acres, will yield no crop this year. It made from time to time, as improvements are what the farm in its present condition can be growing sorts in the latitude of Lansing. will be broken up in the fall, and incorporatmade. In same cases lots will have to be en- reasonably expected to produce. In the con- Amongst the varieties which will be grown ed with other lots when a redivision of the

Blaze, and the eight-rowed yellow. There corn. This spring it has been plowed, porand surveyed. It is estimated that there will at the rate of two and a half bushels per or pasture, and it should be brought into a kin seed. On this lot also will be grown the seed, and our only mode of calculation seven to eight acres of potatoes, using about was to take the word of the sower. This tory work on this lot will be done during the eight bushels per acre of corn for seed. The miserable and wretched system has been repproduce of corn in this field, in its present resented to the Board of Education, and that 690 bushels, forage 23 tons. condition, with a fair season, should be at the body has authorized a reform for the future. Field No. 2 contains, as nearly as it can be rate of from 40 to 50 bushels per acre, and This field was also sown with clover and timfrom one and a half to two and a half tons of othy seed, at the rate of ten pounds of clover corn stalks, and at least sixty tons of pump- seed and three quarts of timothy seed to each and Mediterranean wheat, in plots along side it down to thirty bushels per acre, with the thy. This seed was sown by one of Cahoon's Australian wheat grew very rank in the fall, Field No. 3, is the garden lot. The larger yield of stalks at the lowest rate, thus: hand broad-cast sowers, lent the college by portion of this lot will be devoted to the pro- grain-1,080 bushels of corn; forage-54 our neighbor, Mr. Jipson, for a trial. This latter, was smothered out by its own rankduction of vegetables for use on the boarding tons of stalks, and 50 tons of pumpkins. - machine, the principle of which is to cast the

the river flats, or old fallow, which have been of one year. They are put down as roots, and even with a tolerably stiff breeze of wind, good even casting of the seed was made. As we had had no experience with this machine, it was set only to sow at half the rate we calculated the seed to be sown, and after going over the field in one direction, the students who had the work were directed to cross the field, sowing at the same rate. This process, we think, has secured a very even cast of the seed over every portion of the field, and an examination in every part, in places where the harrow had left smooth spots, that had been crusted by the water drying off, and in the tracks left by the horses, the seed was seen to be evenly sown, and in no part missing. This machine we notice for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse of the Messrs. Penfield, in Detroit. We believe there is a horse power machine for sowing Field No. 8 is oblong in shape and con- grain on the same principle, and which is said tains twenty-three acres. Last year it was in to work equally well. The sowing of the field twice over was considered to have been will be grown altogether about 36 acres of tions of it logged, the brush gathered, and done in the same time it would have taken to corn in this lot, but on this point, we shall be able to speak more distinctly in a short time, but it turned up in fair condition, and after is not necessary, for the machine can be set or as soon as the various lots can be measured being plowed and dragged was sown with oats to distribute at the rate of a bushel to the acre; but being the first trial with it, and the land being rough and very full of stumps, it was deemed better to take this method of securing a thorough seeding.

The produce of this field is estimated at thirty bushels of grain per acre, and one ton of straw, making altogether a yield of grain

Field No. 9 is a strip to the south of No. 8, and is said to contain seventeen acres. It was sown last fall with Australian, Tuscany same manner as No. 8. The Tuscany and and much of these kinds-more especially the ness; and much also seemed to have suffered 3d, To undertake no improvements except however, be an amount of wild grass cut from more, but count only on this, till after a trial by the sower as he walks, does excellent work, wheat, and these varieties now look well.

Wm. Dougherty of Berrien county, who makes for work, cows for breeders, for milk, for but- should soon be rendered independent of other pale malt, sulphuric acid, from the bitter althese varieties a speciality. The estimate of ter and for cheese dairying. They cannot acre, and one ton of straw. This would give, hence, must have a race combining, in a grain 255 bushels, and forage 17 tons.

Field No. 10 is forest on the bank of the rivor, and will be unproductive.

Field No. 11 is sixteen acres of interval, in the condition of old fallow, and may be of the uses combined. The one capacity broad service in the fall as pasture, in connection will not answer the farmer's purpose. He with the wheat stubble on No. 9; otherwise it will be unproductive.

Field No. 12 contains seventeen acres of wheat, which looks well. This has also been seeded with clover and timothy in the same manner as No. 8. The wheat sown here is the Soule and Mediterranean. The land is new, and the crop is estimated at-grain, 15 bushels per acre, and straw one ton. The field will therefore yield 255 bushels of grain and 17 tons of forage.

Field No. 13 contains altogether sixteen acres of new fallow, thirteen of which have been sown with oats. The other three acres will be sown with millet, to be cut for the work stock. The yield of oats on this piece is estimated at 25 bushels per acre, and one ton of straw. The field will therefore return -grain, 325 bushels, and forage, 13 tons.

Besides this there are in No. 5 from three to four acres which will be used for the production of roots, principally carrots and turnips, and which are estimated at the rate of 600 bushels per acre, or a yield of 2,000 bushels.

It will thus be seen that crops to be pro-

vided for all ab rollows.		
Grain,	Forage.	Roots, &c.
Field 2-Clover hay	14 tons.	-
8—Hay	7	100
4-Clover hay	12 "	-
5-Corn& pump. 1080 bu		50 tons.
6-Corn 210 "	7 4	
8-Oats 690 "	23 "	-
9-Wheat 255 "	17 "	
12-Wheat 255 "	17 4	and the same of
18Oats 825 "	18 "	
8 & 5-Potatoes	-	960 bu's
8 & 5—Turnips, &c. —	1	2000 "
Total 2,815	164	Las vacas

It will thus be seen that at very reasonable estimates we look forward to having to provide for the care and consumption of nearly 3,000 bushels of grain and 164 tons of forage, consisting of hay, straw and corn stalks, with an crops; for we consider the pumpkins, carefully used in the feeding of milk cattle and should be provided for, and what should be done with them, we hope to explain in our

If any of our readers find any discrepancies in these estimates, we hope they will point them out, and give us the benefit of their judgment in the matter. We do not shun criticism, we invite it!

What Kind of Cows should Farmers Keep?

They should keep those, which, all things considered, are the most profitable. An answer to the question is frequently given, substantially, as follows: the milkman, who gets his profit from selling milk by measure, should keep those which yield the greatest quantity of milk; the butter and cheese dairymen, those producing, respectively, the largest amounts of butter or cheese; and the grazier, those producing the greatest quantity of beef. These answers are incorrect, both in theory and in practice, where profit is to be regarded. Not a word as to the quality or intrinsic value of the product, or the cost of obtaining it .-Suppose, in either of the above cases, that two animals are found, one yielding largely in cable, having been accomplished in several amount, but of poor quality and at an expense in food, risk, interest, &c., such as to eave the net profit small; the other one yi ing only half the quantity, but good in quality and at an expense, as before, such that the profit is greater than with the first, which animal shall be kept? Evidently not the one yielding the greatest quantity and the least profit. What will become of the cows when the service for which they are kept is finished Are they to die on hand, a total loss, or be fed off for beef and return a profit? But will they pay for the food they consume in fattening? Are calves to be raised from any of them? If not where will cows be had when the old stock is gone? If there is, will they be good in quality, because profitable stock in any capacity? What of the male calves, will they make workers, or profitable feeders? the mere quantity of the produce in some one capacity, and there are many more that cow of but one virtue or qualification is not the cow for any body to keep.

Farmers, pursuing a system of mixed hus-

greater or less degree of perfection, all the qualities fitting them for use in each and every case: and they must afford a profit in each capacity, and a profit on the aggregate of all must look at all the uses to which his stock him the greatest ultimate benefit; and these when found are the race for the farmer's use.

They should be a race which are constitutionally healthy and hardy, without which, any breed are of little practical value. They should possess symmetry of form, the several parts, justly and duly proportioned, combining the beauty of utility. And such perfection of torm may be taken as an indication of perfection in capacity. They ought not to be of an extreme size, the medium animals of all races being more perfect in their physical organization, more uniform in their growth, more economical feeders, yielding better in proportion to the food consumed and their offspring of better quality, than can be expected from the extremes in size. They should be active, nimble, and free, able to travel with ease in cropping their food, and to or from pasture without fatigue, and, yet, be of a quiet and peaceable disposition, not needlessly rambling about, and, still, not sluggish and dull. They must be able to endure the chnages of weather, the heat and drouth of extreme. They must be capable of thriving on coarse fodder, not require pampering on highly stimulating food to keep them up in

They should yield a good quantity of rich milk, which shall make a large proportional quantity of butter of excellent quality, or a good quantity of rich cheese. The milk obtained must be economically produced, being large in quantity in proportion to the cost in food consumed.

They must, invariably, be good breeders, which, coupled with good bulls, will always produce good calves. And these calves must equivalent of nearly 4,000 bushels of root be capable of being profitably fattened at any age, yielding veal or beef of the best quality; or if they are to be kept and reared swine, as valuable as roots. How these crops for stock, the heifers must inherit all the good qualities of their dams, as much, at least, as is possible with any breed or race, and the males must be thrify, hardy, active, and strong, yet, gentle docile, and tractable, posse as much as may be, uniformity of size, build, and temperament, making good, honest, and profitable workers, being easily matched in must be profitable graziers, fattening rapidly when required, filling up well at all the choice points, the proportion of bone and offal being small, and the yield in weight of beef, large in comparison with the amount of food consumed. And, when fattened, they must be able to go to market without distress, under shrinkage and loss of weight, or becoming foot sore and diseased.

All these qualities should be combined in the farmer's breed of cattle. They should select that breed possessing all these qualities, if such an one can be found, and continue to improve them in all of these qualities simultaneously, neglecting no one quality lest it be lost to their stock. If no such breed can be found, let the improvement of the natives be such as to combine these qualities and obtain such a race. The combination of all these qualities in the same breed is practi-

tional Bureau of Agriculture Statistics.

We have received from Victor B. Bell, of Chicago, a circular, informing us that "the friends of agriculture throughout the Union have determined to make an organized and systematic effort to secure the establishment of a National Agricultural and Statistical Bureau.

This Bureau, according to the language of the circular "should be charged with the duty of collecting and disseminating information in regard to the cultivation of the soil in all its branches. It should investigate every proposed improvement in the tillage of the earth, or in the construction of implements of husbandry. It should collect from our own, and Here are many things to be considered besides foreign countries, every variety of seed, fruit, plant, and vegetable, and distribute them, with full and accurate information as to the should be considered in every case; hence the soil, climate, and mode of cultivation best adapted to each. Through the agency of our national ships and merchant vessels, arrangebandry as nearly all our farmers are, require all the valuable vegetable productions and anstock for use in all the cases named, and in more beside. They must reserve the stock for use in all the cases named, and in limits of other countries. This would enable the grape. The basis of the Port wine was wells," that is, on sinking a shaft for water in more beside. They must rear young stock to us to appropriate to ourselves the result of diluted sulphuric acid, colored with elderber. this vicinity, sand rock is met with from ten

countries for many articles that are now im- mond oil, with a percentage of alcoholic produce is at the rate of fifteen bushels per keep a distinct breed for each purpose, and, ported at great cost. One or more officers spirits from brandy. should be connected with it, thoroughly acquainted with the principles of geology, mineralogy, chemistry, and botany, for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon the character and properties of every variety of soil, rock, mineral, and vegetable, and their adaptation to useful purposes. To this Bureau should also be intrusted the duty of suare to be put, and determine which will yield perintending the taking of each decennial census, and of procuring and classifying, from year to year, all the statistical information which can be obtained in respet to the agriculture, manufacture, commerce, tunnage, revenue, expenditures, financial and banking systems, improvements by railways and canals, industrial pursuits and general progess of every State in the Union, and of the principal nations of the world. By this means a vast fund of useful knowledge, which cannot now be obtained, would be always accessible to Congress, and the Executive. The value of such information in shaping our own policy can hardly be estimated, Facts like these are the groundwork of all wise legislation -In the language of an enlightened statesman of Europe, 'statistical knowledge is the true basis of every just and paternal administration, and without it, it is impossible to realize the ameliorations which are necessary to the prosperity of the country.' This remark is peculiarly applicable to our own country, whose interests are so diversified and spread over summer, the colds, storms, and inclemencies of such a wide extent of territory as to render winter without suffering severely from either it impossible to legislate wisely in regard to them without a thorough knowledge of their value and relations to each other."

This sounds all remarkably well, and is so specious in its appearance that we almost feel inclined to say, a bureau like that described would be almost as fine as a Chateau d' Espagne. But after the treatment which the Agricultural College Land Bill received at the hands of the administration, and a consideration of the reasons assigned for its veto, we are opposed to the establishment at Washington of any new departments, which would tend to centralize all information in the hands of a few salaried officials, and which would add only another series of expenses for clerks, quasi men of science, and printers and paper makers. The patent office is about as much of that sort of stuff as the country can stand. A double dose of the same sort, might, it is true, either kill or cure; but we prefer to be a little sick occasionally, rather than run the risk of the killing result. Each State can organize to much greater advantage such a bureau of its own, and the Department of the color and in all other requisites; and they Interior, can easily detail force enough to collect all that is necessary to be known. As for having the General Government set up a school of science or a museum, to employ superanuated individuals "thoroughly acquainted with the character and properties every variety of soil, rock, mineral and vegetable, self a wine dealer, and having read the and their adaptation to useful purposes," we think the country is fully supplied with all it needs at present, in that line, in its several corps of railroad surveys, &c. Besides the Smithsonian Institute occupies a position in every department of human knowledge that it will be difficult for any Bureau to equal. If there be any need of more science at Washington, we are decidedly in favor of the Government developing the Smithsonian Institute.-Statistics are as much a department of human knowledge as observations on the magnetic needle and its variations. The wheat fly and its destruction are of as much importance to the community as a series of tabular figures on the position of Neptune and the asdata that sils of South Carolina.

Looking in the Wine Cup.

"Look not thou upon the wine cup when it is red, when it giveth his color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright. At the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." Proverbs 23d chap. 31, 32.

Hiram Cox, M. D, of Cincinnati, has made

the following statement: "I analyzed a lot of liquors for some con scientious gentlemen of our own city, who would not permit me to take samples to my office, but insisted upon my bringing my chemicals and apparatus to their store, that they might see the operation. I accordingly repaired to their store, and analyzed samples of sixteen different lots. Among them were ments could be made for the importation of Port wine, Sherry wine and Madeira wine.

The seed, we believe, was obtained from Mr. posed of; they want cattle for fattening, oxen all the world in regard to agriculture; and we The basis of the Sherry wine was a sort of

The basis of the Madeira was a decoction of hops with sulphuric acid, honey, spirits of Jamaica rum, etc. The same week, after analyzing the above, and exhibiting the quality and character of the liquor to the proprietors, a sexton of one our churches informed me, he had purchased a gallon of the above Port wine, to be used in his church on the next Sunday for sacramental purposes, and that, for this mixture of sulphuric acid, rum and elderberry juice, he paid \$2.75 a gallon."

Prof. C. A. Lee, of New York, makes the following statement:

"A cheap Madeira is made here, by extractit through carbon. There are immense esis thus turned into wine : in some of those is rolled in in the evening, but the wine goes out in the broad daylight, ready to defy the closest inspection."

Prof. Lee further states, "The trade in empty wine casks in this city, (N. Y.) with the Custom House mark and certificate, is immense; the same casks being replenished again and again, and always accompanied by that infallible test of genuineness, the Custom House certificate. I have heard of a pipe being sold for twelve dollars.'

"There is in the neighborhood of New York an extensive manufactory of wine casks' which are made so closely to imitate the foreign, as to deceive experienced dealers. The Custom House marks are easily counterfeited, and certificates are never wanting."

"I have heard," says Dr. Lee, "dealers relate instances in which extensive stores had when merchants from the country have asked for genuine wines, these have been sold them as such, with assurances that there could be no doubt of their purity."

The late Rev. T. P. Hunt, of Wyoming, Penn., wrote: "While I lectured in Philadelphia, I became acquainted with a man who was engaged extensively in making wines, brandy, &c. Through my influence he abandoned the horrid traffic. He informed me, that in order to produce the "nutty flavor' for which Madeira was so much admired, he put a bag of cockroaches into the liquor and let it remain there until the cockroaches were dissolved. I have been informed by several that this is no uncommon practice. If any wine drinker doubts it, he can soon settle the question by experiment. Cockroaches are plenty, and many much more nauseous and poisonous substances are known to be employed by the makers and venders of intoxicating drinks. I would give you the name of the person who gave the recipe for using cockroaches, but he gave it in confidence, and is now occupying a much more moral and useful station than that of poisoning his customers."

Says President Nott, in his admirable lectures, "I had a friend who had been himstartling statements, some time since made public, in relation to the brewing of wines and the adulteration of other liquors generally, I inquired of that friend as to the verity of these statements. His reply was: God forgive what has passed in my own celler, but the statements made are true-all true, I assure you."

"That friend," says President Nott, "has since gone to his last account, as have doubtless many of those whose days on earth were shortened by poisons he dispensed. But I still remember, and shall long remember, both the terms and the tone of that laconic answer, 'The statements made are true-all true, I assure you.'

"But not on the evidence of that friend shoughd govern the does the evidence of these frauds alone deprices of wheat and corn, are certainly of as pend. Another friend informed me that in Messenger which are in the pedigrees of noted much consequence to the spread of science at examining, as an assignee, the papers of a Chicago, as the new tables for determining house in that city, which had dealt in wine, the co-efficients in the perturbative functions and which had stopped payment, he found of planetary motions, or a knowledge of the evidence of the purchase, during the prece-Yoruba language, or of the Pleiocene Fos. ding year, of hundreds of casks of cider, but none of wine; and yet it was not cider, but wine, which had been supposed to have been dealt out by that house to its confiding customers."

Freezing Wells in Michigan.

MR. JOHNSTONE-Will you or some of your correspondents inform the readers of the FARMER how it is that some wells of the depth of forty and fifty feet, during cold winter weather freeze so as to render them useless? I know of two of these freezing wells situated in the township of Hanover, Jackson county, and have heard of one other near Albion, Calhoun county. The former two are upon plain land, moderately level, with no one quart: high ridges and deep gorges for several miles about, yet they are what are termed "rocktake the place of the old, when that is dis the wisdom, experience, and improvements of ry juice, with alum, sugar, and neutral spirits, to twenty feet from the surface; this rock is

more or less broken up and loose, with numerous cavities and seams, becoming more and more close and firm as you near the water. Through these open seams currents of air sometimes pass with considerable force. In one instance that I have noticed, in particular, I should judge the current was sufficient to have blown out a lighted candle, and this was some thirty feet below the surface. It must be miles at least to any outcropping of this rock, and how far can a current of air travel deep under ground before it will become modified to the temperature of the medium through which it passes? True, it may be said that it would depend upon the velocity and quantity, yet this is easily supposable.-And in the same vicinity there is another ing the oils from common whisky, and passing well which has the peculiarity of being affected by changes of the wind and weather, tablishments in this city where the whisky, The water is known to fall when the wind has blown for a few days from North and Northdevoted to this branch of business, the whisky east, and rise again when the wind has changed to South and the weather become warmer. The variation was about six inches. This well is also a rock well of some eighty-five feet deep.

FARM MISCELLANEA.

Death of the Principal of the Ag. College, Cirencester, England.

The London Agricultural Gazette anounces the death of the Rev. J. S. Haygarth M., A., the late principal of the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester, England, and says: The present high standing of the College is partly due to his energetic and judicious mangement; and it sustains a most severe loss by his death. Mr. Haygarth was appointed about eight years ago, at a time when the been filled with these artificial wines, and College had fallen into disrepute, the students being then only ten in number but recalling the dismissed staff of professors around him, he was soon convinced that its failure was no unavoidable result. The staff were reengaged, and the session opened with fifteen pupils on its rolls; but in a few years the number increased to more than the institution could comfortably accommodate, and the out students are so numerous as to be with difficulty lodged in the town of Circucester.

Italian Rye Grass.

In a return giving a report of the produce of Italian Rye-grass per acre, cut at the Glassnevin farm, Ireland, the amount cut from the acre having been actually measured, and weighed, instead of having had a small portion cut, and the rest calculated, it was found that the first cutting, made April 14th, was 63 of 2224 lbs.; the second cutting June 4th, yielded 91 tons; the third cutting July 19th, 73 tons; the fourth cutting 71 tons; and the fifth cutting Nov. 22, 62 tons, being a total produce of 381 tons from one acre. After each cutting the acre had an average rate of 10,000 gallons of liquid manure thrown over it through pipes by steam power.

Imported Messenger and his Descend-

A gentleman, fully competent to the underaking is preparing a concise description of MESSENGER and his immediate descendants, for publication in the American Stock Journal. In order to render this as full and complete as possible, all persons having any knowledge of these horses, are requested to aid in the matter, by communicating such facts as they may deem of interest. Information is particulaly desired in relation to Mam-RBINO, CHANCELLOR, WHYNOT, HAMILTONIAN (Gen. Coles), PLATO, TIPPOO SAIB, FINANCIER, ENGINEER, OGDEN'S MESSENGER, BUSH MES-SENGER and others of which any person may have definite knowledge. Like intelligence is desired concerning any mares by Imported Messenger, and particularly as to the dam of Young Bashaw (sire of Andrew Jackson), the grand dam of Andrew Jackson, the dam trotters.

Communications should be sent as soon as practicable, and addressed to American Stock Journal, No. 140 Fulton St., New York.

Analysis of Salt Water.

We learn from the East Saginaw Enterprise that an analysis of the saline water in that valley shows the presence of a remarkable quantity of salt. A bottle of the water taken from the surface of the Tittabawassee river State well, has been analysed by Dr. Chilton, the celebrated chemist of New York, with the following result, from one quart:

Chloride of Sodium		Frains. 296,90
Magnesium Calcium Bulphate of Lime,	}	88,84
weet for strings		829,84

A similar analysis of the Birch Run well, procured in July, 1856, is as follows, from

		rains.
Chloride of	Sodium	 68,51
Sulphate of	Magnesium Calcium Lime	 14,69
TITLE THE	Magnosia)	

2d, To undertake no improventum

The Garden & Orchard.

Transactions of the American Pomological Society.

EXPORT OF THE STANDING FRUIT COMMITTEE FOR

NUMBER FOUR

The planting of an orchard for market, especially on as large a scale as this report contemplates, is a matter of much moment; and the list of kinds appropriate for the purpose must necessarily vary with the locality, and, also, with the object aimed at by the planter. If located near a good market, and aiming to make this his sole business, he may find it most profitable to plant a succession of varieties, to be marketed as they mature, and thus supply constant employment.

This seems to have been the purpose had in view in making up the fourth list of this report, which is as follows:

"Best varieties of apples for an orchard of

one thousand trees, for the market.			
Early Harvest	Belmont78		
Red Astrachan	Vandevere50		
Early Strawberry 25	Baldwin		
Am. Summer Pearmain25	Red Canada		
Early Joe 25	Rhode Isl'd Greening.73		
Late Strawberry 25	Jonathan50		
Gravenstein	Yellow Belflower 75		
Fameuso50	Hubbardst'n Nonsuch 25		
Porter25	Westfield Seeknofur-		
Rambo 50	ther2		
Talman Sweet25			
Ladies' Sweeting 25	Northern Spy50		

It should be borne in mind that this list is intended for a Market Orchard; hence, in making the selections we are to inquire, not which are the finest fruits, but, which are most saleable; and, (to use a common expression,) which pay the best.

Early Harvest and Red Astrachan are well chosen varieties to open the season, but, if we reflect that the earliest fruits are short-lived, and, therefore, must be disposed of at once, whatever may be the state of the market, and, that from an over supply it frequently becomes difficult to dispose of them at any remunerative price, competing, as they must with the other summer fruits, we may well doubt the propriety of planting the early varieties as largely as the author of this list contemplates. The cultivation of the ground and the care of the trees, also, will, at this season, consume a large amount of time, so that there need be no lack of employment.

Considering, therefore, that the early fruits must be marketed within so short a time, and that during the busy season, it would seem preferable to diminish the number of these at least one-half; adding a corresponding amount to the winter varieties, which can be marketed more at leisure.

Early Strawberry is an exceedingly beau tiful fruit, of fair quality, and keeps unusually well for so early a fruit, but it is decidedly too small for the market, while the tree appears to be a thin bearer till it has acquired considerable age. As a market variety, it is far less desirable than Red Astrachan, which comes into market at the same time. It should, therefore, be excluded from the list.

American Summer Pearmain is recommended with a marginal note, substituting Summer Queen on light, warm soils. This and Early Joe, which is the next variety on the list, are strictly amateur fruits; very beautiful, but too tender to bear handling without the greatest care; while Summer Queen is a good culinary variety, in season with Red Astrachan, and out of season by the time its alternate is mature. The Pearmain is a very slow grower, and Early Joe is but a little better. The three should be omitted, and their place supplied by some more profitable variety; such as Michigan Golden Pippin, Keswick Codlin, or Duchess of Oldenburg.

In every community persons will be found with a partiality for sweet apples, and, as the list is deficient in this respect, it may be well to add a few trees of Large Yellow Bough.

Late Strawberry and Gravenstein, as stated in a previous number, cover nearly the same season; while the latter is larger, finer, equally beautiful, and the tree a better grower. It should, therefore, be retained to the exclusion of the former.

Fameuse is entirely unworthy of a place among profitable varieties, for reasons stated in previous numbers.

Porter is said to be one of the most popular apples in Boston market, and it also does very well here, but it is by no means equal to Michigan Golden Pippin, to which it is very similar, except that it is a couple of weeks later, coming in between that and Gravenstein, at a season when it is not needed. It should therefore be dropped.

in previous numbers, and can by no means be of the frame to the work of propagating by Preparing Land for Orchard Purpose considered as generally profitable. They should, doubtless, be omitted.

Pippin or some similar fruit, to fill the hiatus between Gravenstein and the early winter

Talman Sweeting is universally known and course of experiment and observation, it is by of tiles, stones or brush."

valued as a winter baking fruit, and well de- no means so simple. I will therefore describe is a habit of overbearing, for which reason the fraits are undersized.

place of the preceding.

Vandevere, (probably New York Vandehas hardly, yet, established a general reputation in this State. It is introduced with a in its place on stony, calcareous soils. This substitution may be warrantable in same portion of the State, but the writer is not aware of a single instance where this variety has shown itself even tolerable, as a market fruit in the entire northwest.

Baldwin is a very popular market fruit in several members recommended to plant only bears well in this State, but the tree has proved tender during our late severe winters, and the fruit is subject to the bitter rot in some localities. Its great vigor, fine habit, and early bearing, however, are compensating qualities, and it should be planted even more largely than the list prescribes in localities where it is known to succeed.

marketed in fine order, and with but little waste, any time from February to June.

Rhode Island Greening, also, will bear a similar increase.

Jonathan is not yet fully tested in the varied soils of this State, but will probably deserve the position assigned to it when generally known and proved.

Yellow Belflower should not be recommended for market, except on dry or sandy soils, and in the immediate vicinity of the

Hubbardston Nonsuch and Westfield Seeknofurther are both fine fruits, and it would be difficult to determine which is the most profitable; but the greater size and beauty of dens, it is invaluable for several reasons: the Nonsuch will give it the preference, and, as it would seem desirable not to increase the number of varieties except in compliance with for the purpose burns 12 hours. an obvious want, the Seeknofurther should be

Roxbury Russet will prove the main reliance as a cooking apple, after March, and should, therefore, be more largely planted than the

list contemplates. Northern Spy needs to establish a better reputation to be worthy of a place upon the

The list amended in accordance with these

Hubbardst'n Nonsuch 50
Vandevere
L

autumn sweet apples; in which case one of long. the two winter sweets may be omitted, and its place supplied by Jersey Sweet, Munson Sweet or Bailey Sweet.

Plymouth, May 16th, 1859.

The Waltonian Case.

The Waltonian Case is an invention which it from the Gardener's Chronicle.

propagating plants by bottom heat obtained ped into it, and over the boiler a shallow zinc under control. Rambo and Belmont have been discussed tray, and you have an idea of the adaptation means of hot water. Place a lighted lamp under the hole in the wooden bottom and the

serves the position given it. Its chief fault the Case in detail, as ordinarily constructed

The measurements inside are 34 by 17 inches, which gives a superficial area of 568 Ladies' Sweeting is a finer variety than the square inches, or sufficient for 32 4-inch pots. above, and may be kept somewhat longer:- I have had one in use four years, and when should it, on farther trial, sustain its present starting seeds usually place a board over the reputation, it might appropriately assume the first lot of pots, and then 32 more pots on the board. By shutting the lights close the heat is confined, and on this plan 64 pots of shoots which had been left to themselves, had only vere, or Newtown Spitzenburg,) may be a seeds may be set to work at once. The zinc profitable market fruit, as it is beautiful and tray on which the pots stand is one inch deep, excellent, and said to be productive; but it and is filled with silver sand kept very wet. Attached to the under side of this tray is the boiler, which holds about two quarts of water, marginal note, substituting Newtown Pippin and is filled by means of an upright tube which passes through the tray in the centre of the bed of silver sand. When lowered into the frame, an orifice on the under side of the boiler fits over a hole in the wooden bottom, and under this is placed the lamp, candle, or gas jet, used as a source of heat. Mr. New England, and, at the meeting of the fruit vise means for rendering effective the very growers of Western New York, last winter, small amount of heat which the lamp produces, and in the result lies the chief merit of this variety for market. It also grows and the invention. The hot air from the flame enters a chamber between the bottom of the boiler and the proper exterior of the metal work to which it is attached, and pursues a tortuous course, so that the whole of the heat is appropriated, and the burnt air escapes by means of a small funnel at the back of the case, and cannot possibly come in contact for two months; they were then sorted over, the with the plants. On the ordinary plan of a best selected and wrepped separately in paper, and Red Canada, so far as tried, appears to lamp for heating, which by Mr. Wilson's help placed in layers, in deep boxes, the lids of which were laid on but not fastened. The layers were succeed perfectly in this State; and the number in the list might, with profit, be bottom heat of from 80° to 100° is easily obdoubled or even quadrupled; as it can be tained. The proper range is 80° bottom heat, for use, and have kept better than I could ever 60° top heat, sufficient for all ordinary pur-the apples were laid in heaps on the shelves of the poses. Many ingenious people have set them- fruit room, and ventilation-to which is ascribed selves to make cases of this kind, but have great importance—was secured, by leaving the always failed to get a draught sufficient to keep the lamp burning steadily and to obvi-both were partially closed. The fruit room was a ate smoke. The secret of the thing is in the mere shed at the back of a green house, but its construction of the chambers: all the rest is coolness was increased by a strong growth of ivy as simple as an ordinary frame mounted on all over the roof."

legs and finished neatly. The value of such a contrivance is obvious. a large establishment it would be but a toy; but to the thousands of persons who seek recreation in the propagation of plants for the decoration of their moderate sized gar-

1. The heat is certain, a jet of gas will burn night and day, and the candle now made

2. The mess and litter of a dung-pit are obviated, and the most delicate fingers may be employed in plant propagation without the necessity of their ever being soiled.

3. It will strike cuttings of all kinds, stove greenhouse, and hardy plants, with the greatest certainty, because it can be made to give a fierce heat with abundant moisture, or a very moderate dry heat, at pleasure.

4. The case can be placed in a sitting-room where it would be impossible to tolerate any other kind of horticultural machinery, and is an elegant as well as an amusing object. I shall never forget the pleasure it gave me during a season of illness two years since to have the case at work in the bed-room and It may be desirable to provide a supply of to see its cheerful flame burning all night

5. While serving as a plant factory, it will suffice to keep frost out of a small greenhouse, and so render any other heating apparatus unnecessary. I know of a lean-to facing the north-west, 12 feet by 8, which is heated by means of one, and a good greenhouse temperature secured.

has been brought into use among floral ama- practical hand, let the dimensions of the case teurs in England, for purposes of propagation, give the data. Begin in February with 64 hill. as it furnishes the great desideratum of a bot- 4-inch pots. On an average of subjects, those tom heat on a small scale which can be regu- at the bottom will want light in a fortnight. lated at pleasure, and is not accompanied say 32 are taken out every 14 days, and by with anything that may be considered disa- the end of April, you have at least 224 pots greeable. In fact the Waltonian case can be in which the seeds or cuttings have been managed in the parlor as well as in the green- fairly started, say only 10 seeds or tuttings house. We take the following description of to a pot all round, and the result is 2240 plants, and your house heated sufficiently for "The Waltonian Case, as now made, is a growing them on. This is no statistical fantwo-light portable box, designed expressly for cy. I have a house full of Fuchsias, Geraniums, Calceolarias, and other bedding plants; imported Tree Ferns from New Zealand, from a tank of hot water. Imagine a com- and a very good collection of general greenmon cucumber frame, with a wooden bottom, house and stove plants, raised from seeds and They are already pushing forth healthy mounted on four legs, and you have a picture cuttings in the Waltonian case, which comof the case in its general external aspect. bines all the advantages of dung heat, and is objects. Round the paths, next the glass, I Then suppose a hole to be cut in the wooden entirely free from the possibility of accident, noticed many flowering plants—such as Epabottom and a shallow tin boiler to be drop- every detail of management being perfectly

At a recent meeting of the Cincinnati Horticulral Society, the following resolution was adopted: " Resolved, That it is the sense of this Society, It may be necessary to add, here, the Fall tank becomes heated, and you have a clear that in preparing land with a clay subsoil for ortheoretical idea of the internal as well as ex- chard purposes, especially for the cultivation of ternal economies of the case. In its practisoiled to a depth of from fifteen to eighteen or cal working form, as the result of a long twenty inches, and thoroughly drained by the use

HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

Ringing the Grape Vine for Fruit. The practice of ringing, or cutting off the bark of the branches of trees bearing fruit, for the purpose of enlarging and improving the quality of the fruit, is beginning to be better unerstood and more practised. At Bordeaux in France, there was recently exhibited portions of a vine of the Chasselas variety, which had bunches of very unequal size and quality. The bearing bunches of grapes in the common condition, while the contiguous ringed shoots each bore superb bunch of magnificent grapes, each twice as large as the grapes borne by the same piece of wood that had not been ringed. This was the case in every instance where one shoot had been ringed and the other had not. In the opinion of the exhibitor the advantages of ringing, are a fortnight's earliness, finer berries, and better quality. The practice of ringing consists in removing a ring of bark something less than half an inch wide, just below the insertion of the bunch to be experimented upon. The only difficulty to be encountered is the danger of cutting too deep. The time for ringing is when the vine is about to flow-West's ingenuity has been sorely taxed to de- er. The shoots selected for this operation are those bearing ones which should be pruned off next season, as the ringing of course destroys the branch with the maturity of the fruit.

At a meeting of the British Pomological Society, a premium was awarded to William Wells of Kent County, on a collection of eleven kinds of pears and twenty kinds of apples exhibited on the 8d of March. His method of keeping was thus "The pears were laid out singly on the floor of an upper chamber when gathered, and the windows kept open, so as to afford a thorough ventilation,

Blackberry Culture.
The Messrs. Seymour of Norwalk, Conn, who To the nurseryman or the superintendent of cultivate six acres of the Lawton Blackberry, give the following directions for garden planting :

" As soon as you receive the Plants, unpack and burry them in fresh soil, and let them remain there until your ground is prepared. In no case suffer the roots to be exposed to the wind or sun. Lay out a bed from four to six feet wide, near a

fence or any other convenient place-spade the ground from sixteen to twenty inches deep; if the sub-soil is gravel, throw it out and put good soil in its place. Distance should be from six to eight feet apart. The stems of the plants should be cut down to six inches. Plant the roots about three to six inches deep-when planted in autumn, cov-er with straw, mulch or litter, which remove in

the spring.
Allow but two canes to grow from each root the first summer, these will produce fruit the second summer. At the same time other shoots will make their appearance, preparatory to bearing the ensuing season, and but two of these should be allowed to grow-consequently there will be but two growing and two bearing canes to each root every season-the latter will die in the fall and should then be removed."

A Peep at some of the London Nurseries.

FROM THE COTTAGE GARDENER,

Some business requiring me to travel up to London, and having a day or two to spare, took the opportunity of giving a hurried visit to a few of the nursories; and, as I believe, any information I may be able to give will be useful and acceptable to the numerous readers of the Cottage Gardener, I sit down with pleasure to decipher my notes.

The first I called at was Messrs. Rollison and Sons, at Tooting. Omnibuses run there As to what may be done with one by a every hour in the day from Gracechurch Street. Tooting is seven miles from Corn-

The first thing I noticed was a new and handsome span-roofed conservatory, 150 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 20 feet bigh. It is used as a show-house. The back wall was covered with Camellias, in flower, chiefly of dark colors, contrasting well with the stonecolored wall. In the centre there are two beds of earth filled with Camellias, in pots, many of which are in flower. Between these two beds there is a space intended for a fountain, at present occupied with several newlysome of which had trunks fifteen feet highfronds. In a year or two these will be fine crises, Heaths, Dutch Bulbs, Primulas-all in full bloom, rendering the house very gay for so early in the year. A space near the prinfolk Island Cedar, &c. The beds are separa- nursery, it would only be a useless repetition ted from the paths with a cheap edging, formed with bricks, rounded at the top with cement. If this will last, it is a good invention, worthy of imitation. Time will tell.

I then went to the house devoted to

Heath tribe; and a fine stock was there of all the better kinds—nice bushy plants, such as I should like to have a lot of, had I a house to grow them in : they are just the plants to begin with to form into specimens. The next house was filled with the Indian Azaleas.

Next I proceeded to seek for my main object in calling, the much-desired-now variegated plants. I found here a good stock, some quite new-as, for instance, Aristolochia leuconerva, green ground with yellow veins, from tropical America ; Spigelia anea, oval leaves veined with bronze, and spikes of pure white flowers—a handsome plant, introduced by Mr. Linden, from South America; Begonia nigrovenia, with black veins; Begonia Madame Wagner, all silver over the leaves, excepting the veins, and a blotch in the centre of dark green; Maranta pulchella dark green leaves, striped across with whitish-green-a handsome plant.

The greatest treat, however, was a house filled with seedling Begonias-hybrids from the handsome Begonia Rex. Six of the best have been named respectively : B. grandis, olive-green ground with an irregular zone of clear white; stems and leaves covered with red hairs, tipped with white. B. Urania, light- green leaves with purple zones, intense ly red underneath; the hairs on this variety are very short, B. nebulosa, the leaves are covered with round blotches of white in clusters, and a hair in the centre of each spot. B. Virginia, the white zones on this variety nearly cover the leaves; margins and centre dark green; the hairs are cariously distributed on the veins only. The young leaves are of a deep rich crimson color. This is a fine variety. B. Rollisonii, leaves dark green, shaded with purple; centre dark purple; hairs crimson, and the leaves underneath are of the same color. B. Isis, a curious species with no hairs on either the stems or leaves, excepting a few thinly scattered on the extreme margin of each leaf. There is a metallic-silvered border on the leaves; the rest is a rich olive-green color.

The first named variety (B. grandis), is, I was informed, a continental variety, imported in 1855. The rest are Messrs. Rellison's own raising. They have all the habit of Begonia Rex, being dwarf and persistent, and quite as easy to propagate. I saw, in a propagatingpot filled with small bits of leaves, many of which were putting forth small leaves and roots. No doubt they will be offered for sale in the spring.

These hybrids are exceedingly interesting, and very beautiful. I never saw a house of plants that gave me more pleasure than this one, filled with those rich-colored-leaved Begonias. Some few were in bloom, and the flowers were borne on short footstalks; they were of a pale flesh-color, shaded with pink, and of a considerable size.

In a house filled with Ferns, I noticed a splendid plant, fully two feet, with leaves a foot and a half long, of Cyanophyllum magnificum, which I described in a late number. I was glad to find that I had not said one word too much in its praise. This nursery has been noted for many years for the collection of my favorite plants, the Orchids. I found them in good health, and rich in the best kinds. A large number of Dendrobium nobile was in bloom. As this species is now very cheap, a good blooming plant may now be had for 5s. I think such cultivators as grow flowers to cut for bouquets, would find it a drofitable plant for their purpose.

In a span-roofed house there is a good lot of New Holland plants, just a nico size to form specimens; many of them, indeed, are half-grown specimens already. I noted a beautiful thing in flower—viz., Hovea splendens. It was a low, bushy plant, every shoot covered with the brightest blue pea-shaped flowers.

The next nursery at which I called was the Messrs. Henderson's, in the Wellington Road St. John's Wood. The great attractions here now are the favorites of my friend, Mr. Beaton-the Cyclamens. No one that has not seen them can conceive what a splendid show they make. A little fortune might be made out of the blooms, if they were all made into wreaths for the hair, and all well sold. Really it is surprising that the levely plants, handsome both in foliage and flower, are not more sought after. They are far easier to grow than the Chinese Primrose, and are, as everybody knows, perennials, increasing in size, and the quantity of blooms, they produce every year. The variegated plants here are numerous and well grown; but I did not notice any species different from those I have already described.

The winter garden here is remarkable for its arrangement. You may wander in it, and cipal entrance is occupied with fine foliaged- only see the plants before you-the walks plants-such as Yucca aloifolia variegata, wind so among them. As Mr. Beaton has but ten feet high; the Japan Mahonias; the Nor- lately entered so fally into the minute of this for me to describe the same thing. I next visited my old home, Pine Apple Place, and the King's Road Nursery, the notes on which I must keep for a future opportunity.

T. APPLEBY.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURE.

Winter Accommodation of Stock-Stalls and Boxes vs. Sheds and Yards.

FROM THE LONDON AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE.

Let us now proceed to the consideration of covered accommodation for stock. Here a new feature presents itself; and it may be well to consider it a little separately. Simply as a matter of expense there is no system so so economical as stalls. A shed 16 feet wide is sufficient for a pathway 3 feet wide, a manger, and standing 100m for the animal, whilst 4 feet in the length of the shed is ample for each, so that 64 square feet only are occupied by stall-fed cottle. And Mr. Caird (page 333) mentions some stalls erected on Lord Londonderry's estate, where 20 head of cattle are housed in a wooden shed at a cost of 301., or 30s. per head, the shed being 70 feet long and 15 fect wide, only 7 feet in width being allowed for each pair of animals, each animal thus occupying only 52 square feet.

Now on the box system it is usual to allow 10 feet by 9 feet for the box, and the gangway cannot be taken at less than two feet more, making 110 square feet for each animal. These boxes will certainly take in two younger animals, but each full sized fatting beast requires a separate box. As a question of first cost is in the erection of the buildings the boxes may be taken at nearly double of the

As to the expense of the sheds with yards attached, much depends upon the variety. I think it is never desirable to keep more than six animals together in one yard. For this number a shed 36 feet long and 10 feet wide affords comfortable accommodation. This is 60 square feet for each animal, and is as cheap as anything; but if it is considered desirable to keep each in a separate yard it requires a shed 10 feet wide divided into lengths of 8 feet 6 inches, each animal thus occupying 85 square feet. Such sheds would, however, hold two small animals, whereas no small animals could well be placed closer together in the stalls than as mentioned above.

Considering the simplicity and cheapne of a 10-feet compared to a 15-feet roof, I think I may place the order of cheapness as follows:

- 1. Sheds and yards to hold six animals.
- 2. Stalls.

3. Sheds and yards to hold one. And, dearest of all-4. Boxes.

But although this question of first cost is one of very material importance, I cannot think that it is one that should decide the question of selection; for I believe that the other points involved, viz.: the health of the stock, the economy of food, and the manufacture of manure, should far outweigh it in the consideration of the owner as well as the occupier of the soil, for upon them in a great measure

depends tae improvement of the estate. Let us first, then, consider the benefits, &c., of stalls. As to the health, &c., of the animal, however well it may be suited for fattening stock, I cannot believe that it is by any means desirable for store stock; to preserve which from the inclemency of the weather I believe to be most important, but at the same time it is equally necessary to keep them healthy and hardy, which I conceive, can only be done by giving free access to the open air. This observation applies equally to box-feeding store stock .-Mr. Huxtable, who keeps about 100 head of cattle on his Hill farm, was a great advocate for entirely housing his stock, and Mr. Caird says (p. 67,) in 1851-"The whole stock of the farm, except the breeding ewes, are kept constantly housed night and day, summer and that Mr. Huxtable persevered in the system for six or seven years, but at last gave it up as ing of Dorsetshire, in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of 1855 (vol. 34, p.

412): " Mr. Huxtable mentioned the rusult of an experiment which seems important. He carried on for six or seven years the practice of keeping his dairy beasts in houses, only turning them out once a day for exercise. This at first was profitable in many respects; but ultimately the constitution of the cows and of the progeny became so enfeebled, and the development of tubercles in the lungs of the calves so marked, that two years ago the practice was altogether abandoned, and now his breeding stock and cows are kept principally in yards with sheds attached, their food being taken to them. This practice has been found to answer so well, that in future it will be wholly followed."

Mr. Grey, of Dilston, a well-known agri-

cattle to stakes, denying them the natural use of their limbs, the choice of their position in lying down, and the means of varying the atmosphere in which they are confined-a matter in which cattle are peculiarly discriminating and sensitive."

As to food, I believe there is little to choose between box and stall-feeding, they both admit of its economical use; and upon this point the only difference between them and feeding in yards with sheds attached is on the point of the warmth afforded by them, and the consequently smaller quantity of food required by animals fed in them. This is of importance; but I believe it to be less so than that

present'y.

As to the manure made in stalls, I do not think there is much to recommend them-the ordinary practice is to clean out the stalls twice a day, forming opposite the stalls a heap of manure which is generally exposed to the action of the rain, and being thrown loosely into a heap is in the very best state to encourage rapid decomposition, and I know from experience that there is an enormous loss during wet weather, and even if the precaution of a tank to receive the drainings is adopted, still I believe it entails unnecessary expenditure of labor. The system is sometimes modified by allowing the manure to remain under the animals for several weeks; it is however but a poor approximation to the box system, and as the dung gets only partially trodden it is by no means unobjectiona' le

The box system next calls for attention .-The same remarks apply to it as to stalls, on the health of the animals and the economy of food. It has the advantage over stalls of giving the animals greater freedom of action, and is no doubt good as to economising the food. As a manufactory for manure I believe there is no system to be compared to it. And here it may be well to make some remark upon the subject of the manure made by far- all store and fatting cattle." Another in Formers. We talk in our discussions upon the growth of roots, corn, &c, of applying so many tons or loads of manure to the acre, little taking into account the difference of its value per load. I will call your attention to some experiments made by Lord Kinnaird, and reported in the Royal Agricultural Society's Journal for 1853, (No. 32, page 336.)-The comparison was instituted between manure made by bullocks fattening in a clover yard, and that made by another lot, stall-fed, which was thrown out into an open yard occupied by well fed young animals. He considered that the manure from the circumstances under which it was made should have been about equal. The experiment was tried on a field of twenty-acres. of very equal quality, a rich loam, &c., divided into two equal portions; 20 loads of manure per acre were applied, and the field planted with the same kind of potatoes. Two acres on each half were measured and the crop weighed. The

Uncovered Dung.

Tons. cwt. lbs.
7 6 8 of Potatoes.
7 18 99 " The field was afterward sown with Wheat, and the result was-Wheat on Un Produce in Weight per bushel lbs. 61% 61% grain bu. lbs. ..41 19 ..42 88 Wheat on Cove Weight per bushel Ibs.

grain bu. lbs.55 553 47 These figures speak for themselves, and

leave a broad margin of observation, &c. Taking the potatoes at 3L a ton, and the wheat at 5s. a bushel, the straw at 1l. a ton. winter, and no particle of their food or ma- the loss on the 10 acres in the two years from nure is suffered to be wasted." It appears the injury done to the manure by exposure an acre. The question may fairly be asked, Mr. Ruegg states in his Essay on the Farm- Can this be true? Let us refer to Dr. Voelcker's valuable papers in the late Journals of the Royal Agricultural Society. We shall lage gardeners. Some of these shrewd folks rose-watering will often send the seed out of see-among the conclusions he comes to after a careful investigation into the condition and value of far-yard manure under different cirdung are much more valuable fertilizers than was therefore dug, and trenches drawn out the insoluble. The farm-yard dung, even quite in a fresh state, contains phosphate of lime, which is much more soluble than was suspected. That the drainings from dung heaps the peas were cast, in the middle of Novemare very valuable. That well-rotted dung contains a much larger proportion of soluble matters, and is richer in nitrogen than fresh; and so, weight for weight, is more valuable than fresh; it is, however, much more liable to loss from exposure to rain, whilst practically speaking all the essentially valuable manure under cover. He says, however, that culturist (Journal of the Royal Agricultural may be advisable to expose it. The worst eaten up by slugs and wire-worms; for these air. If these are left long in the pot, and es-

ed in a short time; and after a lapse of 12 rather heavy aggravated the evil, as no air months at least two-thirds of the substance of could possibly reach them, or but very little, the manure is wasted, and only one-third, in- at that depth and season of the year. If the ferior in quality to an equal weight of fresh peas had been sown at a depth of from two dung, is left behind.

Professor Johnson also found that well rotted dung had lost more than half of its weight above the surface, they would have been seand he remarks that "a part of this loss may no cured alike from frost and slugs; and every portion of the water of the recent dung; but stem. If the frost were very severe, everthe larger part is due to an actual escape of the substance of the manure itself."

This all goes to show the very great importance of properly manufacturing manure, and of health. More upon this point, however, when it is manufactured of properly preserving it. On this point the best system seems to be that recommended by Mr. C. Lawrence, viz.: forming the heap of manure very much like our Mangle heaps, and covering or rather plastering it over with a coating of road drift or mould. The earth covering prevents the escape of ammonia, &c., and from the form of the heap the water is thrown off.

Returning, then, to box feeding, its superity as a system for the management of manure must be admitted; as economizing food also it is very questionable as to its superiority for wintering store stock. My own impression is that sheds with yards attached are best suited for maintaining the stock in health, that; there is not necessarily any great difference in the economy of the food, and that if properly managed the manure made in them may approximate very nearly to that made in boxes, whilst they have decided advantages in this respect over stalls. The following are the opinions of persons in different parts of

A friend of Mr. Burnett's, in Kincardine shire, says: "A few years ago nothing was thought so suitable for accommodation of stock as covered yards, now people are more anxious to have small sheds and yards for farshire says: "I much prefer keeping all my store and fatting cattle in small yards and sheds, say from three to six in a yard, finding them do better than when tied up or in loose close boxes."

A friend of mine now farming in Wales who comes from Kincardineshire, also says:store cattle should be in yards, with sheds to go into when they like. Avoid draughts, and do not keep too many together."

An excellent farmer in the county of Durham, a breeder of prize Short-horn stock, says he prefers box-feeding to any other method, and better still with a small yard for exercise, He says such are decidedly the best for feed ing prize animals; but he recommends only two beasts being together when not tied up. Stephens, in his "Book of the Farm" (Vol. 1, p. 293,) says "Mr. Boswell's testimony in favor of hammels (that is, small sheds and yards) is most conclusive; and it is this:

"From the result of my own experiments as well as the unanimous opinion of every agriculturist with whom I have conversed on the subject, I feel convinced that there is no point more clearly established than that cattle improve quicker, or, in other words, thrive better in open hammels than in close byres.'

Mr. Ellman, of Sussex, recommends sheds and yards for young stock, as nothing contributes more to their health and strength than giving them their liberty and suffering them to range while young.

I think these opinions are sufficient to prove that as regards the health, &c., of the stock, and the economy of food, sheds and yards are preferable to boxes.

Common Practices.

something worth noting! I am determined site moisture before the young seedlings are to have early peas; and secure them from past danger. Care should also be taken in amounted to the sum of 1571, or nearly 161. frost, and slugs too, without any bother." sowing tender things in pots, that the soil cumstances—that the soluble constituents of ed to confirm him in his views. The ground were plunged. If these little matters are atber, and the beginning of January, and duly covered to the level; the depth securing them the bargain.

portion of valuable fertilizing matters is wast. that comes in their way. The soil being to three inches, and a little rough ashes, or other matter, put along the rows as they got doubt be ascribed to the evaporation of a good seed would have thrown up a healthy green twigs might also have been added-or anything to blunt its intensity.

The evil of deep sowing is not confined to

the open garden. One cause why seedsmen get such bad names, when seeds would not grow, is owing to too-deep covering, or placing them in soil so waterlogged, that though they swell, the air cannot get at them, and decomposition is the result. Another cause why seeds saved by amateurs sometimes refuse to vegetate, is, that after cleaning they often are left in a place thinly spread out, and exposed to the full force of an autumn sun.-The carbon, or starchy matter, becomes so fixed or indurated, that it will not change into a sweet sugary substance for the nourishment of the embryo. I have known fine kinds of cucumber seeds, much injured by full exposure to sun for months, or weeks, on the open shelf of a hothouse. A few days would have done them no harm.

As a general rule, small seeds in pots

should seldom be more covered than the thickness of their own size. A little shading, before the seedings appear, is far better than a thicker covering. In the case of all seeds and especially a little old, it is always safest to place them in soil a little moist, and to allow the seeds to absorb moisture from it gradually, instead of watering the soil. I once tried peas a number of years old, in a box of nice light soil, in a medium state as respects moisture, just fit for potting, damp enough to retain the impress of the fingers when a handful was squeezed, but not so damp as to ting-board; that box was merely patted on the surface, and a little moss put on it to keep it from drying more, and placed in a temperature of 60°. The greater part of the peas grew. The other box was treated in the same way, only it got a good watering after sowing; and almost every pea rotted, or produced a very sickly stem. Lately, one pot of cucumber seed was sown, and not a seed vegetated. The seed was six years old. It got the common treatment. Another pot was sown, seed slightly covered, no water given, but the pot covered with a bell-glass, and shaded in the daytime to prevent the escape of moisture; and almost every seed came healthy and strong. The watering, in the first instance, when sown, did the mischief. In general cases, and especially in the case of all small seeds, the necessary moisture should be given by watering the pots well before sowing, after draining them well, and filling them with the light, sandy, proper soil, and then waiting a day or two for the soil in the pot to become a little dry on the surface before sowing -When covered afterwards, according to the size of the seed, and the mouth of the pot covered with a square of glass, and that shaded from sunshine before the young seed lings appear, hardly a good seed will fail to grow. Even then, careless watering overhead will ruin myriads of tender things. It is safflood the surface by pouring the water on a piece of crock held close to the inside of the pot. The whole of the young tender things may thus be moistened without coming directly, as from a rose, on their tops. The previous moistening of the pots before sowing, Sowing .- "Won't I show the slow coaches in most cases of nicety, will supply the requito be the oracle for doctors' boys, vicarage half an inch distant from the rim. When factorums, and the most experienced of vil- pots are filled more full than that, a careless shook their heads ominously; but that was the pot. Frequently when I found a pot always the mode in which the generality of empty of seedlings, I have got them in abunmankind treated improvements. It only serv- dance among the ashes, &c., in which the pots tended to, I feel confident that less blame will for sowing-these trenches to be the grand be thrown on the backs of the seedsmen; improvement in early pea culture; and rather most of whom make it a point of honor to do more than twelve inches deep they were. In their very best for the gratification of their customers. TRANSPLANTING AND PRICKING OUT .- When

seeds are sown thickly in a bed out of doors. from early frosts, and the attacks of slugs in the young plants are injured when they stand long thick in the seed-bed, and are greatly The worst of it was,-the peas never got improved by being pricked out,-such as cabto the top of the surface at all. When neigh- bages, &c., two or three inches apart in interbors, that sowed much later, had theirs nice- mediate beds. This is even more necessary ly above the ground, those sown so deep with all tender things, sown in pots, and pla

hood that many of the plants will rot and shank off at the surface of the soil. Mere thinning will not prevent the evil. The least carelessness will sometimes present you, on a morning, with a surface of slimy decaying matter, instead of the brisk little seedlings you admired yesterday. I have even had something of this, when, as I thought, I had seen the moisture, air, and a gradual hardening off were sufficiently attended to. I confess I have sometimes been nonplussed to assign the right cause for the disappointment, Pricking off, however, is the great preventive. In the case of small things-like Lobelias, Calceolarias, &c., there is no necessity to prick them individually; for, if moved in little tufts, and placed in other suitable soil, in pots, pans, or boxes, the danger of fogging off will be next to thoroughly obviated: and when these little tufts increase in size, then you can prick out the largest first, and thus go over them all ultimately. The chief requirement in these prickings out, is to have nice light soil, suitably heated before using. When watered, use water quite as warm as the temperature of the house and pit, and place the pricked-out plants, for a time at least in as high a temperature as the seed-pots stood in. Where room is scarce, the pricked-out plants need not occupy much more space than the seed-pots, if thus picked out in patches half an inch apart; and the greater safety of the seedlings will more than compensate for the labor. Even thinning the seed-pot, and stirring the surface of the soil, and covering it with charcoal dust, though useful processes, have not such a salutary tendency as pricking the plants off, either singly, or in little patches .- R. Fisk-Cottage Gardener.

New York State Agricultural College Farm.

NEAR GENEVA, May 7, 1859.

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MESSRS. TUCKER & SON-I last week made a visit to our State Agricultural College Farm, keep in a lump when you laid it on the pot- and I was highly gratified with my visit.— There certainly is no finer location to be found. The view and scenery cannot be excelled. The farm contains about 700 acres, and it has almost everything within itself, that a man of intelligence could desire, to make one of the best farms in the country.-In the first place there is clay enough to make any quantity of tile and brick-(they are now making the brick for their buildings in process of erection.) Then they have springs at the highest point on the farm, of sufficient capacity to furnish a supply of water for all the buildings, as well as for irrigation of almost the entire farm. In addition there is an inexhaustible quarry of limestone -a kiln already built to burn lime for the buildings. There is water power sufficient to propel all the machinery they will want on the farm for farm purposes—a small grist and saw mill now in operation. In fact they have, or can have, everything on the farm that the most enterprising farmer can ever want. It is a most desirable field for enterprise, and the most so I ever saw on the same extent of land.

I would strongly advise the draining of at least one hundred acres at once. If the tiles should be made on the farm, it can be drained for less money than mine cost me, by five or six dollars per acre. The facilities for outlets are very favorable, and comparatively er to communicate moisture from below, or few main-drains would be required, and unless the excavation is harder than I anticipate, it can be drained, and return an immediate profit.

If their head farmer, Mr. Wands, had 100 acres drained, I am satisfied he would produce fine crops, as he is one of the kind of men that suits me. He is a practical working man, and I advised him that he could do far more by head work and superintending than by his personal labor, where there are so So spake a young man who was henceforth should be from a quarter of an inch to many laborers to see to. If the trustees should drain 100 acres this season, and burn lime so as to apply 100 bushels per acre, I should take great pleasure in visiting the farm to witness the result. It would also be a pleasure to spend a few days in assisting Mr. Wands in laying out the drains-he would soon be able, from witnessing the manner of doing the work, to be entirely competent to carry it on without difficulty .- JOHN JOHNSTON -Country Gentleman.

Grass Crops in Great Britain.

At the home farm of the Duke of Newcastle at his estate at Clumber, England, we see it noted that about thirty acres of water meadow were broken up within a few years, and after being thoroughly drained, were again laid down on the most approved principles. These meadows are now producing four crops of green fodder annually, where but a short when there is a superabundance of straw it were found either to be rotten, or thoroughly ced in a higher temperature than the open the coarse sedge grasses and rushes. The protime ago there was no growth except that of Society, Part 1, vol. 4, 1843, p. 1.) calls stallmethod of making manure is to produce it by
gentry, in weather at all cold, have the good
pecially if at all thick and drawn up, howevthat forty more acres are now being put in
feeding "the unnatural practice of tying up"
animals kept in open yards, since a large prosense to descend for warmth, and devour all er carefully watered, there is a great likelithe same condition.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. APPLETON & Co., New York. New Am. Cyclopædia. T. W. MERRITT, Plymouth,....Black Hawk, Jun., 1st.

THE ANNUAL FAIR OF THE

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY For 1859, Will be Held at Detroit, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, October 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th. R. F. JOHNSTONE, Secretary.

STATE FAIRS FOR 1859.

Illinois, Freeport, Sept. 5-9. Vermont, Burlington, Sept. 18-16. Kentucky, Lexington, Sept. 18-17. Ohio, Zanesville, Sept. 20-28. Indiana, New Albany, Sept. 26-30. Canada West, Kingston, Sept. 27-30. Michigan, Detroit, Oct. 4-7. New York, Albany, Oct. 4-7.

COUNTY FAIRS FOR 1859.

Macomb, Utica, Oct. 19-21, John Wright, Sec'y. Lenawee, Adrian, Oct. 5, 6, A. Howell, Sec's Northern Lenawee, Tecumseh, Sept. 21, 22.

MICHIGAN FARMER.

R. F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1859.

What the Michigan Farmers Should do

The promises of the crops up to the present date, seem to indicate that a bounteous harvest will reward all who are engaged in agricultural pursuits. But besides the crops there are other departments of the business of the farm which need looking to; and these we will endeavor to point out.

The agitated state of Europe, and the war which has just commenced, will unquestionably influence our market to a great degree, but we are not inclined to think that after the first burst of speculation, breadstuffs will be materially enhanced in value. More especially will this be the case, if, as we have reason to believe from all the accounts that have reached us, a full crop is reaped in Great Britain and on the continent, during the harvest of 1859. We believe that the great and profitable market will be for our beef and pork, rather than for our breadstuffs; and hence we believe that Michigan farmers should, during this season, pay particular attention to husbanding every article of forage or of food that will aid in growing live stock, either oxen or swine, which will be most in demand.-This is a part of the husbandry of this State that is much neglected, needs organization nevery farm, and should be made a source

for live hogs for distilleries, insist now that the purchases made by drovers shall be confined altogether to this State or the most man honest enough to confess that his work northern counties of the neighboring States. This certainly gives the farmers of Michigan an advantage in one respect; but this very advantage may be the very means of stripping them of the larger portion of the young stock from which they would in the fall be able to make profits. They should therefore be careful as to their sales, and cautious about thinning off their stock, even although large prices may be offered. With regard to sult, has produced a book practically superiyoung cattle, we advise that all should be kept that possibly can be, and that every offort should be made to husband and secure in from each book such peculiar, and valuable call attention to, as we have not yet had time the best order all produce that will promote their growth, or will serve to feed them. In this way, should the wheat crop or the wool crop not meet their expectations either with regard to quantity or prices, the farmers of Michigan will still have "something to sell" that will bring good prices, especially if the war continues, and should last throughout

the summer, and over next winter. For the belief that the war will not affect the breadstuff markets as much as it is hoped it will, we will offer the following reasons, which are certainly founded on facts that are sustained by all the accounts that have reachus as yet on this side of the Atlantic.

In the first place the present high rates are only sustained by the home wants of the United States. France, previous to the declaration of hostilities, was exporting breadstuffs to this country, as well as to England, and it is evident that if her armies need any supplies, she can get them much cheaper than we can afford them at present. Austria and Sardinia have likewise ample supplies at home.

Secondly, the information that we have of the crops in England and on the continent are very promising of a large yield, the winter having been very favorable.

Thirdly, the war is not likely to affect the surpass in comprehensiveness and utility any we will state the

producing sections of the continent, even if some of the other principal nations should be drawn into it. The theatre of the war will be Lombardy and Piedmont. It is not at all likely that any Austrian army will get a foothold upon the soil of France, or that for this The articles on Chemistry, Christia ity, year France will do more than drive the Austrians out of northern Italy. The great wheat-producing regions are far removed from this section. In the north of Europe it is Prussia and Russian Poland that grow and export wheat; both of these countries are as far out of the influence of the Italian campaign as the United States, whilst the grain and breadstuffs grown in the north of Germany, though smaller in amount for export, are not likely to be affected. From the east of Europe, the supplies will not be diminished; all the Polish and Russian provinces that send their crops to the Black Sea, the Danubian provinces, the rich wheat lands of the other side. The various articles in the Hungary and Transylvania, lying along the Danube, are not liable to be affected by the war. The grain-growing countries along the borders of the Levant, Egypt, and those portions of northern Africa which export grain, will not be touched by the war, and hence no scarcity is likely to exist in that quarter .-Spain and Portugal, unless their crops are much worse than they are now expected to be, tering, will afford a new class of subjects for will be exporting countries. Austria not this work, and will throw upon the surface possessing any navy, with which she can blockade the ports of her enemy, and she her- cal position. We may look with confidence self having no port but that of Trieste, which never had a grain trade of any consequence, there is no probability of there being the least change in the demand for her supply, or any fears that she will shut up the ports of France, and thus deprive the British market of any of its sources of supply. If, therefore, a good crop is secured, as there is every promise of, both here and in Europe, will any one tell us what there will be to keep up the price of breadstuffs after harvest, and we begin to get a full supply for home use? We frankly confess we cannot see any possible cause for high prices, beyond the cutting off of the crops by disastrous weather, or other mischance, for which no calculation can now be made. These chances the farmers of this State should be able to provide against, and hence we advise them to pay attention to making provision for the keeping of more live stock, as the probabilities are that it will be Baucher's system of horsemanship and Ramore in demand than grain, and in any event it will afford something to fall back upon, should the grain crop not meet their expectations either in prices or in quantity.

Book Notices.

of profit. Michigan is peculiarly well situated in this respect, at the present time. The disease known as the hog cholera has swept over Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, to such an extent that a very large portion of the herds are infected more or less, and buyers for the eastern market are chary of making purchases. Many of the eastern contractors

The Microscopist's Companion: A popular Manual of Practical Microscopic investigation, Schools, Seminaries, Colleges, &c., and comprising selections from the best vorters on the microscope, relative to its use, mode of management, preservation of objects, etc., to which is added a glossary of the principal terms used in microscopic science. By John King, M. D., illustrated with one hundred and fourteen cuts. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co.

Unlike all who have preceded him with books on this subject, Dr. King is the only is a compilation, and that in these days of ultra and incessant plagiarism, is indeed a something beyond praise. Not content with this manly, straight forward avowal, he gives the names of authors, the titles of their books. and the prices of them, which have furnished the basis upon which this book is founded. It will hence be apparent that, regardless of cost, he has consulted all the best accredited European works on this subject, and, as a reor to any of them.

It appears to have been his aim, to cull marrow" of the long catalogue of books indicated in the Introduction.

Accustomed to such studies from boyhood, and familiar with all that has yet been written on the subject, from Hook down to Carpenter we sat down simply to scan the pages of this last aspirant for public favor, not so much to read, as to collate it, and found it so fascinating that we were compelled to read it through at that sitting, albeit it carried us into the wee sma' hours".

To those persons who are at all interested in microscopical science, we can most cordially recommend this book, as affording a large amount of valuable, carefully selected information on a great variety of subjects:the glossary, a large portion of it obtained from a very expensive English work—the Microscopic Dictionary—is very useful, and from week to week during about eight months. forms a valuable feature of the work.

APPLETON'S NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA -The fifth volume of this great work has been issued, and we find it in every respect equal to those which have already been plac- publication can compare, several weeks in advance ed before the public, and fully up to the promises made by the publishers, that it should

other work of the kind. The fifth volume brings the alphabetical arrangement only from Chartreuse to Cougar, and although it completes a third of the work as originally designed, the letter C has not yet been finished-Chronology, Henry Clay, Coal, Coast Survey, Common Law, Comparative Anatomy, may be pointed out, not as articles in any way superior to very many others, but as illustrations of the treatment of subjects in a popular style, affording in every case that general and condensed knowledge of the subject sought for by persons who are not students. The present volume contains a list of the contributors of the various articles, and we perceive it includes the names of nearly every man distinguished for literary or scientific acquirements on this side of the Atlantic, with quite a number of those well known on several volumes speak for themselves, but such an array of learning and talent combines not only to stamp the highest character upon the work, but to evince the care and labor which the editors and publishers have taken to make the Cyclopedia worthy of the name of "American." The war upon which the civilized portion of the world is just ena mass of names which will assume a historito the future volumes of this work for much information. The agent in Detroit for the sale of this work is Wm. B. Howe, the well known bookseller.

HINTS TO HORSE KEEPERS, is the title of a work lately published by A. O. Moore & Co., of New York. The principal part of this book was written by the late Henry William Herbert, and was that on which he was engaged at the time of his death. In the completion of these hints the publishers have exercised a fair judgment, and completed a very excellent "manual for horsemen," which contains an amount of information that it is difficult to instill into those who have charge of horses.

The "hints" consist of chapters on how to breed, how to buy, how to use, how to feed, how to physic, how to grow, how to drive, and how to ride horses, with an epitome of rey's method of horse taming. The whole is illustrated by cuts and engravings that are both instructive and useful. We commend the work to our readers as an excellent addition to their book shelves.

Beside the above enumeration of matters pertaining exclusively to the horse, there are several chapters on the breeding of mules, on carriages, harnesses, and medicines.

The price of the work is \$1,25, for which it is sent by mail to any who may order it.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW for April is received from Messrs. Scott & Co., of New York. This number is remarkable for the great ability of the papers of which it is composed. The first article, on Female Industry, and its employment and education, is most excellent, both for its historical information and its economic suggestiods. We shall recur to it again. The great discoveries of De Bath in Africa are reviewed, and grouped together, so that the reader knows intimately why that traveler is ranked as the very first of African explorers. There are articles also on English Dictionaries, on the West Indies, with regard to emancipation, on Montenegro, on Rifled Guns and Modern War Tactics, on Normandy, on Life in India, and on Austria and Italy, which we can only information as could not be found in the re- to do more than dip into them here and there, mainder, and hence this small and unpretend- for a taste of their quality. The publishers ing volume really contains the "flesh and furnish these British Reviews and Blackwood on the lowest terms, and the four afford the cheapest and best reading to be had in the United States.

Literary News.

"All the Year Round."-Messrs. J. M. Emerson & Co., 87 Park Row, New York, have undertaken the re-publication of Dickens' new serial, and state as follows:

"We have the pleasure of announcing that we have entered into arrangements with Charles Dickens, for the issue of his new publication en titled "All the Year Round," each week, in New York, simultaneously with its issue in London plates being taken from the English edition, and forwarded to us sufficiently in advance of publication for that purpose. The first number will ap pear in London and New York on Wednesday. May 4th, and will contain the commencement of new story by Charles Dickens, to be continued

Thus, it will be seen that American readers of "All the Year Round," will obtain the stories and other contributions of Mr. Dickens, and the staff of writers associated with him, embracing an array of distinguished talent with which no other of their reaching this country through ordinary

We will state that this arrangement has been

consummated by the payment of a large sum of money to Mr. Dickens, yet the extraordinary inter est which the announcement of the publication hat excited in literary circles, the assurance which Mr. Dickens has given that he shall devote to it all his best energies, and the appearance of a new story from his pen, cannot fail to command for it at once a large circulation."

The following announcement from Mr. Diokens, will convey an idea of the character and aims of the work:

ADDRESS.

Nine years of Household Words are the best assurance that can be offered to the public of the spirit and objects of "All the Year Round."

In transferring myself, and my strongest energies, from the publication that is about to be discontinued, to the publication that is about to be begun, I have the happiness of taking with me the staff of writers with whom I have labored, and all the literary and business co-operation that can make my work a pleasure. In some important respects, I am now free greatly to advance on past arrangements. Those I leave to testify for themselves in due course.

That infusion of the graces of imagination with the realities of life, which is vital to the welfare of any community, and for which I have striven from week to week as honestly as I could during the last nine years, will continue to be striven for "all the year round." The old weekly cares and duties become things of the Past, merely to be assumed, with an increased love of them, in the Present and the Future.

I look, and plan, for a much wider circle of readers, and yet again for a steadily expanding circle of readers in the projects I hope to carry through "all the year round." And I feel confident that this expectation will be realized, if it deserves realization.

The task of my new journal is set, and it will steadily try to work the task out. Its pages shall show to good purpose their motto is remembered in them, and with how much of fidelity and earn-Nine years of Household Words are the best as-

show to good purpose their motto is remembered in them, and with how much of fidelity and earn-estness they tell "the story of their lives from estness they tell "the story of their lives from year to year.

CHARLES DICKENS.

Among the new books announced in London is volume of Recollections of Samuel Rogers, the breakfast-giving banker-poet, by his nephew, Wm.

Derby & Jackson are about publishing Peter Parley's great work on Natural History, on which the author has been engaged some twenty years. It forms two large quarto volumes, illustrated with 1,400 engravings.

Mrs. Browning who resides in Rome, has r sumed her literary labors, which have been for some time interrupted in consequence of delicate

Mr. Hawthorne has just completed a work, the title of which no one knows, not even his best friends. It will not be published until he returns to America. Dr. Mackay is understood to have a work at

press on America, which will contain the result of his recent visit to this country.

Messrs. Blackwood have published the concluding volume of Miss Strickland's second series of Royal Lives, and have announced for early publication the eighth and last volume of Sir. Archibald Allison's History of Europe.

Received-Dinsmore's American Railroad and Steam Navigation Guide, published by Dinsmore & Co. New York, a good hand book for summer travelers. An edition is issued every month, with all the changes of time tables.

Experiments with Sorghum Sugar Cane; including a Treatise on Sugar Making; also a descriptive catalogue of sugar making apparatus, farm implements, &c., by Hedges, Free & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

As the cultivation of Sorghum will form a considerable item in the operations of Michigan farmers the present season, we would recommend such as wish information on growing the cane, and manufacturing syrup or sugar, to apply for this valuable little manual. It contains cuts and descriptions of the different kinds of mills for grinding the cane, and apparatus for boiling the syrup, and will be mailed by the publishers to any address, on the receipt of three letter stamps.

The Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, published by the U. S. Agricultural Society; edited by Ben: Perley Poore, Secretary of the Society. This is a pamphlet of eighty-eight pages, containing a Report of the Seventh Meeting of the U. S. Society, together with valuable agricultural statistics, and a general synopsis of the various State fairs held

MY EARLY DAYS; By Eliza W. Farnham .- This book has just arrived from the publishers as we go to press. It will receive a more extended no tice soon.

General News.

-Seven hundred and fifty Mormons arrrived at Detroit by the Great Western Railway on Tuesday morning. They were on their way to join the saints in Utah. -The Free Press is making in Detroit had become a veritable Augean stable for mis-management under its late master. H. N. Walker the new appointee, is making clean work of it. It is stated that he found among the letters advertised and among those for general delivery, more than seven hundred let who have boxes, and thirty ters belonging to persons who is seven which are plainly address ed to persons at othe offices in this State and other States.

-The Governor of New York has appointed the fol owing persons as Commissioners to take the acknowledgement of deeds for that State in Michigan, and to administer oaths and affirmations: James R. Ross, William J. Waterman, and Sylvester Larned, Detroit; S. Tall madge Conway, Paw Paw; Thomas R. Sherwood, Kala-mazoc; Joseph R. Bowman, Pontiac; George A. Coe, Coldwater; Orson W. Bennett, Jackson; Amos Gould, Owosso; John W. Longyear, Lansing; Charles Jewett, Danforth Keys, Clinton; C. W: Leffingwell, Grand Rapids.

-Ladislaus Magyar, a Hungarian, in the hope of reach ing the interior with more certainty, has married t daughter of the negro king of Bihe, in Upper Guinea. acquired authority to facilitate his researches in Africa.

—Professor Olmstead, whose name is almost a house hold word in the schools of the United States, and who occupied the chair of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in Yale College for many years, is dead. He had been a Professor in Yale College since 1825.

-Col. Fremont is busy at his gold mines in California. At last accounts he was creeting a saw-mill on the Merced river.

—The Indian war in Humboldt county, California, co the State \$85,000.

—The volcanoes of Hawaii have again been in full blast, and the cruptions are described as fearfully grand. -The New York Superintendent of Instructi virtually decided that to dance occasionally should not debar a young woman from becoming a "school marm."

Miss Head, the young lady who was refused a certificate as a teacher last fall by Commissioner Pattengill of the Third District in Steuben County, because she declined to pledge herself not to dance during the continuance of her engagement as teacher, has been awarded a State Certificate by the head of the Department of Public In

—The wife of Pierre Sonle is dead. She was the lady that occasioned the duel between Mr. Soule and the French Ambassador at Madrid, which made quite a discussion in the newspapers.

-Some of the mail routes at the west are being discontinued for want of funds.

-The celebrated Baron Humboldt died at Berlin or Friday the 6th. inst.

-Capt. Pheatt, an old and well known steamboat can tain on the lakes for the last twenty-five years, died at

-Over nine million stamps have been sold by the post office department during the past four months.

-Mr. Wiley of Sangamon, Illinois, lost one hundred nd nine hogs in less than twenty-four hours, from some sudden mortality with which they were seized. The sickness lasted only fifteen to thirty minutes.

Political Intelligence.

Dispatches received at Washington from Minister McLane announce that he has arranged a basis of a treaty with Mexico, by which the right of way from the Rio Grande to Guaymas is preserved, and the neutrality of the Tehuantepec route is guaranteed.

Governor Cumming of Utah repudiates strongly the report that he has affiliated with the

The Italians in New York are taking measures to afford material aid to their struggling countrymen. A short time ago they voted to subscribe for a sword to be presented to the King of Sardinia. They have now changed that vote, and are about to use the funds to aid his soldiers.

The Hards and the Softs, the two divisions of the democracy in New York, are making strong efforts to form a union of interests.

The official paper at Washington seems to condemn the conduct of Mr. Forsyth, the late

All The canvass in Virginia is very warm, and the various papers recount very hot headed speeches on both sides, which the parties who utter them will laugh at when their feelings have

time to cool down. There is a good deal of newspaper joking over the letter which Governor Wise, of Virginia, recently wrote in answer to some one who asked him to define his position. The letter occupied only thirty columns of small type. It is said that Mr. Wise could have added on much more, but somebody informed him that if he did, he would have to wait until the next century for it to be read.

Foreign News.

The whole interest of the news world is now centered in the foreign arrivals. The two great European nations, France and Austria, have fairly squared off at each other, and are now going through the preliminary sparring previous to the first grand round. Austria has been the first to enter the ring. A great deal has been said relative to the fact that she had taken the responsibility of declaring war, whilst negotiations for peace were not exhausted. In this we think she was quite right. Austria had got her armies ready, they were already on the ground, and it was not for her interest to delay the contest. No negotiation, no mediation, no diplomatic dodges, ne skilful maneuvers, could possibly blind her sover-eign and his ministers to the fact that if they were to maintain what they call their " divine right" to hold the greater part of Italy in thraldom, they had got to fight for that right, and though it might be put off for one or two or ten years, the struggle had got to come, and it might as well be settled now when the power of the empire was as great as it ever can be, as at any other time. Austria will never again be so powerful as she is at this moment. She will be beaten out of Italy.— The first defeat of her troops will arouse the whole Italian population to a guerilla warfare, that will fasten upon her in flank and in rear, by night and by day, whilst she has in front at all times the disciplined armies of France and Sardinia-an equal match without the Italians. The odds, we think, are against her, although she has the advantage of being in possession of the fortresses and having command of the country in which the conest is to be carried on. Every one who has read the history of Austria's sway in Italy must desire to see her beaten in this contest. Illiberal and bigoted, besotted in her superstitious desire to succumb to the priesthood for the sake of gaining despotic sway over her people-her whole aristocthe most illiberal in Europe-and her rule deceitful tyranical and odious for its crueltythere can be no choice but to desire to see her harled out of the land

The news we have at hand, at the present moment of writing, does not give any intelligence of actual conflict. The Sardinian forces, which were stationed as outposts on the west bank of the Ticino river, had fallen back on the advance of the Austrian armies, which are said to have advanced nearly 120,000 strong. Meanwhile Napoleon is busy hurrying forward the several divisions of his armies, both by way of the Alps, and by sea to Genoa. He too brings at once into the fields of Italy 200,000 fighing men, and heads them himself in person. From the position of the forces, it would almost seem as if there would be another battle of Marengo, the smoke of whose conflict will obscure that of the famous fight which ended the campaign of 1800.

The position of the Austrians is such that should they advance too far, they may be liable to have their retreat cut off by the retreat of the French and Sardinian forces. At the latest dates the Augtrians were advancing to the eastward towards Turin, whilst the French were landing at Genoa, which lies as far to the west as Milan, and places the French troops in that quarter in the rear of the advance of the Austrians.

The Sardinians in their retreat were blocking up the roads and blowing up all the bridges. It is also said that they had the power of laying the country under water, by means of opening the irrigating ditches. The Austrians, meanwhile, had occupied one of the Sardinian towns, and had nced the operation of making the country support the army, by levying forced contributions on the inhabitants. The town of Novara is the name of this place.

The Household

"She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eatth not the bread of idleness." PROVERDS.

EDITED BY MRS. L. B. ADAMS.

ENGLISH COUNTRY LIFE.

This is the title of a volume of poems recently issued in London, from the pen of Thomas Miller, whose pieces have been extensively copied into American newspapers. Here is the "Old Park Road" turned into verse, while smoking a cigar at the foot of one of the hoary old oaks:

Time out of mind, that road of trees Has led where yonder village spire Bisss above the meadow-leas; Round the old hall of the good squi It winds, past shrubbery and lawn, Where box-edged beds, and close ple Hung with the silver dews of dawn, Enclose a little land of flowers.

The throstle to her callow brood. The throstle to her callow broom,
While May's in bloom, is all day singing,
Where ring-doves have for ages cooed;
And every wind is busy bringing
Tidings where perfumes may be found;
Odors which red-streaked woodbines blow From their long trumpets far around, To tell the breezes where they grow:

Birds sing like nuns amid the green Which roofs that long wide high-arched aisle; Where golden lights stream in between,
Like windows of some hoary pile
Deep-dyed with saints, and sanny hues
Which on the chequered floor are thrown, And o'er the swarded path diffuse Flashes of green and golden brown

Bell-like the cuckoo's note rings there, And seems by hollow echoes made To anthem in the lengthened shade Of that dim-lighted avenue;
The nightingale her even-song,
Mid folded flowers and cooling dew, Doth to the grey of morn prolong.

All round a brooding quiet dwells, And one might fancy, 'mid the gloom Which reigns o'er those embowered dells, That Nature, in her silent loom, Worked summer hangings for the trees, Which are by unseen fingers drawn, When thrown back by the passing breeze To let in gleams of golden dawn

No stir of busy life is there, Save at fair-time, or market day; When to the neighboring town repair The rustics by that pleasant way.

They down the distant walks appear
At first in hues of misty shade, Which kindle as the forms draw near, Till every varying tint's displayed.

A country lover and his lass, Her gaudy shawl of crimson bright, From shifting shade to sunshine pass; A little maiden clad in white, Shepherds in frocks of olive grey, Slow moving forward, next are seen And where the gaps of sunlight lay, Seem as if steeped in golden green.

The sportsman rests beneath the shade, And sees his dogs, by fitful gleams, Into the deepening umber fade, Then dart out where the sunshine streams. With white pail balanced on her head Mith white pail balanced on her head,
And one hand pressed against her side,
Her long hair down her shoulders spread, The milkmaid moves with measured stride

The scattered wild rose of the wood Lies in her path, and tells a tale How she in the deep twilight stood
Now blushing red, then turning pale, With modest eyes fixed on the ground, And there threw leaf by leaf away, His arm her waist encircling round, While neither had a word to say.

And unripe nuts strewn on the path Tell how the village children go, Regardless of the good squire's wrath, Where the fawn feeds beside the doe; Amid the fern and brachen brown, Deep in the tangled hazel shade; They smile to see him try to frown And pass on singing through the glade.

Ladies should Read Newspapers.

"It is one great mistake in female education to keep a young lady's time and atten-tion devoted to only the fashionable literature tion devoted to only the fashionable literature of the day. If you would qualify her conversation, you must give her something to talk about, g've her education with this actual world and its transpiring events. Urge her to read newspapers and become familiar with the present character and improvement of our race. History is of some importance; but the past world is dead, and we have little comparatively to do with it. Our thoughts comparatively to do with it. Our thoughts and our concerns should be for the present world, to know what it is and improve its condition. Let her have an intelligent opin-ion, and be able to sustain an intelligent conversation concerning the mental, moral, political and religious improvements of our times. Let the gilded annuals and poems on the centre-table be kept a part of the time covered with weekly and daily journals. Let the family—men women and children—read the newspaper."

The above paragraph is going the rounds of the papers without any credit to show where it originated. The advice is good, provided newspapers sustained the character the writer seems to have assumed for them. If they were devoted to the " mental, moral, political and religious improvement of our times," no more powerful lever for elevating the public mind need be wished for by any moral or mental Archimides of modern days. The public mind echoes the tone of the public press, and vice versa. It might be difficult to say which really takes the lead of the other, as the former professes to be controlled by the latter, and the latter professes to be a reflex of the former. Certainly so long as the papers are dependent on the public for support, they will strive to win favor by pub-

other words, if they find there is a demand next express." for any particular commodity, each will try to be first in the market with the largest supply. If the demand is for chaff and filth, ly so as is consistent with the position they these public scavengers are untiring in their efforts to rake up and spread before their which render so many of the secular ones excustomers every abomination of which hunan nature is capable, seasoned with spicy comments by way of inflaming the appetite

and increasing the demand for more.

On the other hand it may be said, were not the public appetite diseased and pamper- they may be blessed with judgment of their ed by such meretricious viands there would be as egger craving for something of a healthier and better nature-that it must and them wiser and better, and those of which will have food, and if that which is whole- they can only say after reading, " I have supsome is not put in its way, it must take such ped full of horrors." as it can get. Thus, if it "grows like what it feeds on," the responsibility is with those who supply the food. But these reflections and recriminations are of no use, except as far as they may awaken the honest-intentioned of both parties to the necessity of correcting, if possible, the tone of both the public press and the public mind. If newspapers were what they should be, or even what they have been within our remembrance, no pure minded man or woman need blush to endorse the above sentiment in its fullest extent and wish its suggestions obeyed to the letter .-Now, taking them as they are, speaking of them as a whole, what man of any delicacy or refinement of feeling, would not rather put nine-tenths of them into the fire than into the hands of his wife and children? We can remember when it was customary for teachers to vary the reading exercises in their classes by introducing a newspaper in place of the regular class book once or twice a week. The paper was passed from hand to hand, each reading an article or paragraph, according to the length .-This change served the double purpose of girls he remembered to have seen there breaking up the monotonous tone usually several years before; and he thought, too, contracted by school children, and of keeping them informed of what was going on in the world beyond the limits of the school yard. It is a good plan, and one which might be practiced with much advantage by judicious teachers, though now they would be obliged to scan the papers pretty closely themselves before putting them into the hands of their pupils, to make sure they would stumble upon nothing that would shame propriety and decency. Take for instance the paper from which the above extract was clipped: it is an Eastern one, professing a high moral tone, with the name of a poet and a scholar at its editorial head, a man of undoubted genius and pure morality, and yet we have counted up in its columns no less than five atrocious murders with all the horrid details long drawn out, four seductions, five or six hangings, and several domestic tragedies involving particulars that the world is none the better or wiser for knowing, to say nothing of the notorious "Sickles case," which receives its full share of attention. A teacher, a parent, a husband or brother might well door. That door was closed, and hearing a you; no fire can burn it, nor enemy take it hesitate before putting such a paper into the voice as of some one reading within, the away. By increasing your knowledge, you hands of those he loves, and whom he would, if possible, keep unspotted from such contaminations. A few years ago either these horrors were not so common, or the publication of them was confined mostly to the Police Gazette and a few papers of like stamp, which seldom or never found their way to the parlors or the kitchen firesides of ed it! the great reading public. Now, no sooner is a crime perpetrated than it is caught up as a took to do the deed, the whole world knows ten times as much about it as the perpetra-

original criminal. The question as to the propriety of pubthe "shocking developments;" but they own, reputations, a diet to which their customers towards forming your characters. * * * have been so long used, that, unless still treat-

prepared to do it over with ten times the re

lishing what will be the most popular, or, in at once, and follow them ourselves by the

A few literary, religious and agricultural papers have kept their pages free, or as nearoccupy, from the bloody stains and foul blots ceptionable and unfit to be regarded as guardians of the public morals, teachers of virtue, and representatives of the intelligence of the age. We believe in having the women and children read newspapers, and only hope own, or with friends to judge for them, and discriminate between those which will make

Mary Morris and her Pupils.

CHAPTER II.

EAVES-DROPPING.

It was a showery day in April when Dr. Edward Freeland was called to make his first visit to a patient who had broken a limb at a raising some six miles from town. His road led him by the Morris farm, and also by Mary's school house. He knew the Morris family well by reputation, but had no particular acquaintance with any except the old ing to win a great name in the world, to gentleman, whom he knew to be an intelligent, honorable, kind-hearted farmer; and he knew, too, that exemplary daughters lived there, but his time was too much occupied, and his and the vulture; let them exult in their company too much in demand among his pride, the terror and admiration of all town friends to allow him to make country acquaintances, except where he was drawn by his practice, and for that there had never been much occasion among the young ladies of Brook farm. Now, as he galloped past the house, he merely wondered to himself what had become of all the rosy-cheeked that there had been one whose face was a shade or two paler than the rest, but whose dark hazel eyes made up by their fire and intelligence for any lack of color in her cheeks. "Probably all married," mused he, "and that is the last that the world will know of them; pity they could not have had advantages that where they might exert an influence that would be felt."

The Doctor might have spared his pity, would be felt long after many a prouder shelter. The school house was near, though only one end was visible through the forest hastily up, he threw his bridle over the limb fessed? yes, the Doctor bent his head nearer selves a blessing to others. * * * and nearer the door, till his ear almost touch-

It was doubtless very wicked for Dr. Freeland to be eaves-dropping in that way; but rocks beneath, unheeding the threatening perfect God-send by the nearest newspaper, while the eaves without were dropping such clouds that lie dark and low along the horitor did; and is of course as much wiser, and of the lecture he heard:

rious consideration both by the moralist and duty, it will not justify you in pursuing a condensing of the worst features of some of of kind parents, and listen with affectionate interest to the advice and instructions of your with rueful glances at their pockets, that they teachers, do not forget that you have a part pests never come." dare not serve up their weekly feast without to perform. Remember that it is for you to dish or two of blood and bones and ruined say how far this counsel and advice shall go I would not inspire in any of you an ambition Doctor dared not move for fear of breaking ed to it, they will withdraw their patronage to be great men and women, celebrated for the spell by discovering his presence there. and bestow it on less scrupulous caterers to something wonderful; I do not think it would Presently there was a rustle as of children the public taste; they will have the papers add to your happiness. We are all placed rising from their seats and kneeling for that give the most news, and what can the in humble spheres in life, and our happiness prayer; Dr. Freeland took advantage of the dependent publishers do but gratify them? will consist more in being contented and mak. moment to leave the porch. He mounted "If we don't," says one, "we may as well ing those around us happy, than it will in en- his horse and rode away, wendering to him-

efforts to sustain ourselves. * among the rose bushes. When we meet, we feel the joyful fluttering of our spirit-wings, and greet each other with a note of welcome. No one fears, but many love us. Do the eagles live so? No; the proud king of birds chooses some mountain peak, some rock where he can sit in lonely majesty, feared, and, it may be, admired by those whose eyesight can reach far enough to behold him; but not loved. No; all the happy singing birds live near the earth; the nightingale loves the rose, the motherly robin is most at home on the rude rail fence, the merry bluebird in her hollow stump, the timid thrush in shaded woodland bowers, and the modest wren and dear little phebe bird beneath our sheltering cottage eaves. Think for a moment of placing any little phebe or robin of our flock on the mountain's brow beside the eagle! Would you be happy there? How could you in that cold chilling region where no love is? Yet I would as soon think of sending you there for happiness, as of urging you to seek for it in the path of fame, in trymake yourselves celebrated for something, you scarcely know what. Give the bleak mountain and the barren rock to the eagle who feel their influence; but, down in the quiet valley of humble life, by the pure river of domestic peace, dwells a gentler and more loving race. There the linnet sings amid hawthorn blooms, the martin chirps a shrill accompaniment from his mimic castle, and the noisy blackbird, though not blessed with the most musical voice in the world, makes no apologies for that, but sends up his chorus long and cheerily from among the flags by the "My little robins, wrens and linnets, you

among those of your own kind. * * * Now, while you are children, play cheerily, would have brought them out into society work heartily, study diligently and prepare yourselves to be manly when you are men. You know that you each have a head and heart of your owu; a heart to feel, and a however, for all were "doing virtuously," and head to guide your feelings aright; what you one, at least, was exerting an influence that will be hereafter depends very much on the discipline and education you give these heads form and more gifted intellect should be for- and hearts how. By urging you to be congotten. But as Dr. Freeland galloped on in tented in your own sphere I do not mean his musing mood, the sky darkened, and a that you should strive for no higher excellence sudden shower caused him to look about for than you now possess; or that you should be contented in ignorance; for that, besides being a sinful abuse of the talents God has givtrees by which it was surrounded. Riding en you, would be depriving yourselves of one of the richest and purest sources of earthly of a tree, and, dismounting, stepped into the enjoyment. A well stored mind is a store little porch which sheltered the school room house of wealth of which no one can rob Doctor quietly seated himself on one of the increase your capacity for enjoyment, and add porch benches. The pattering of the rain to the means you already possess of making prevented him from hearing the words of the others happy; and you may live to know reader distinctly at first, but they became that the surest, perhaps the only way to make more and more audible as,-must it be con- life a blessing to yourselves is to make your-Young voyagers on the sea of life! how confidently you look forward over the bright expanse before you, unconscious of the hidden

and "all the particulars," headed by staring genual showers, and that sweet voice within zon's rim. Hope is your polar star, and the capitals to attract attention, are blazed be- was dropping such words of music, how could sunshine of youth is flooding the waters fore the world. The next paper catches it he do otherwise than follow the general ex- around you with a golden light. May your stalls are as unnecessary as they are unbecome up, gives it a few more touches, an exclama- ample? Though the rain ceased in five voyage ever be prosperous; may gentle winds tion point or two, and in less time than it minutes after the Doctor took his seat, he waft you safely over the reef where so many did not observe it, but continued to listen as have been wrecked; may storms not cross the words flowed on; and these are fragments your way, nor whirlpools engulf your frail barks. The sea looks fair to us all now, but "It is true your parents and teachers are it is said to be a treacherous, deceitful sea .inement of wickedness practiced by the in a great degree responsible for the habits The rocks are where the surface seems you are now forming, and which will give smoothest, the storms come when we look character to your after life, but even should not for them; in a moment the placid waters l'shing all the details of crime, is one for se- they betray their trust by neglecting their may rise to waves of mountain height, and then shall we feel the need of that friend the Christian. We have noticed in a few of course which your own sense of what is right whose voice the winds and waves obey. Let the secular papers of late, feeble protests or wrong teaches you to be improper. Then us take Him with us in the beginning of our against the practice, and a shortening in, or while you cherish with filial love the counsels journey; He will pilot us safely through storm and tempest here, and give us a happy, entrance into that haven of rest where tem-

The voice ceased: it had been tremulous all through the last paragraph, and now there was a breathless silence. It was so still the send our babies to the county boarding house deavoring to force our way into a sphere self if this was a common district school, and not very pleasant.

where it will require continued and wearisome that a common country school teacher, "But," thought he, "what a waste of mate-We are the robins and linnets, the bluebirds rial! She talked as though she were adand thrushes. We sing by the cottage doors; dressing beings who could reason and underwe love the blossoming orchard; we make stand, when I dare presume not one child in our homes in cherry trees and give concerts a dozen could comprehend the poetry and eloquence of what she said, or cared for it when it was done."

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It is presumption in you, Dr. Freeland, to presume any such thing; and had you been caught eaves-dropping there every Saturday for the last two years, your heart would have been prepared, as were the hearts of those children, to comprehend every word of poetry and eloquence that fell from the lips of their beloved teacher. She would have led you along as she did them, step by step, almost insensibly at first, but gently higher and higher, till you, like them, would have become conscious of a better nature, and, rejoicing in its new found purity and strength, you would have looked down with disgust upon the baser passions you have so long cherished. She would have taught you, as she did them, that there is a nobler aim in life than to live for the mere sake of having lived and enjoyed a few years of animal pleasure. Yes; and proud as you are with all your learning and skill and knowledge of the world, you might sit at the feet of poor John Wisner, and listen to tales of battles fought and victories won in the obscure empire of his heart under the guidance of that gentle teacher; battle that would make you shudder at the blackness of the smoke enshrouding the combatants, and victories that would make you ashamed of your own cowardice and irresolution in yielding to weaker and meaner passions in your own bosom,-And noble-hearted little George Bell might stand beside you, a truer and better man in spirit than yourself, and tell you what hopes of being useful animate his breast, and how he too has conquered an insidious foe, a causeless dislike to his kind step-mother, a dislike which his injudicious village friend, Henry Harper, had well nigh fostered into open rebellion. He will tell you that hatred has changed each have a song to sing, and no where can to the warmest affection, and that through his you sing it so well as beside your own nests, influence the scoffing Henry is a changed boy too. He does not call Miss Morris a little upstart now, nor wonder that the boys sweep the school house for her. Of that little troop of gentler beings who throng her path at morning, noon and night, who are never weary of bringing her flowers and receiving from her lips lessons of purity and love in return, who cling to her as to an elder sister, and emulate each other in obeying her instructions and following her loving example-of these we shall say nothing; the lessons they have learned will be recited to another generation-

Household Varieties.

NEVER AGAIN. Never, oh, never again! Never to meet! Longing, and ever in vain For thy pattering feet, And the musical rain Of thy laughter sweet.

My child, beloved, mine own ! . Gone in the night.
Gone like a dream that is flown, A dream of delight; In life and light!

The Fashions.-We gather a few items in regard to the fashions from the eastern magazines. There are some pretty broad hints about enlarging bonnets so as to have them cover the hair at the back of the head, and come as far forward as the rim of the ear at the sides. They are made of every color and material, to suit the fancy or necessity of the wearer, and are trimmed with flowers, blonde lace, ribbons, &c. We are glad to see that the band or roll across the top of the head in front of the bonnet is going out of date. Headto ladies. Plain borders are much worn inside the bonnet, but those who choose can ornament them with small boquets of flowers.

Shawls, mantles, and shawl mantles are worn of every variety of size, shape, color and material.

Flounces are still in high favor for dresses, and are rather preferred to the double skirt so long in vogue. Ribbons and dahlia flutings are the most popular trimmings for flounces, double skirts and matelets. Sleeves are made chiefly in puffs or straight flounces.

Broad brimmed flats and Shaker bonnets are worn altogether by little girls, and also by young Misses for school hats.

Mrs. Ellis the well known author of "The Women of England," is engaged upon a work to be called "The Mothers of Great Men.".

Miss Helen M. Dresser, who recently escaped from the Mormons in Salt Lake City, is lecturing on the enormities of Mormonism. She was at Washington on the 4th of May.

A Market for Dandies .- A Paris dancing master keeps a large quantity of young gentlemen, all curled, dressed, gloved well mannered, &c., aged between 21 and 28, for hire to ball-givers who, having an unexpected dearth of guests, desire to crowd their rooms. They cost a Napoleon apiece, and are warranted to dance, to be animated, discreet and moral.

An editor says his attention was first drawn to matrimony by the skillful manner in which a pret-ty girl handled a broom. A brother editor says the manner in which his wife handles a broom is

A Modern Antigone.

In the remotest times, and in the most barbarous age, all nations pretending to civilization, or affecting any of the decencies of social life have respected their dead. Heathen communities, soiled with the grossest vices, and leading debased lives, although possess ing a fine knowledge of the arts, have stayed their levity when death presented his sublime presence. Not only as Christianity spread its benignant light over civil communities, did this pious and decent feeling grow and become a part of national feeling, but before, and where the grace of Christianity had not penetrated, the respect for the dead, and the bestowal of the last rites and decencies, were held to be essential to the quiet and peace of the departed.

One of the oldest and most beautiful le gends of antiquity records the story of a pious sister, who braves death to do honor to the corse of her brothers. When condemned to death, she consoles herself thus: "These pious hands washed your pale bodies, and adorned you both with rites sepulchral, and libations due." So strong were the feelings of the Grecians on this point, that though they did not think it allowable to break the laws for the service of a husband, parent, or child, yet they relaxed into pity when a sister violated them to do the last offices to a deceased

Upwards of two thousand years have elapsed since audiences at Athens wept over the pathetic story of Antigone braving death to bury and give the last honors to her brothers. Audiences in modern times have wept over the same story, and, very lately, thousands crowded round to hear the simple tale read accompanied by fine music, at the Crystal

At that very time or close upon it, was actin real life, and in the heart of this metropolis, a tragedy of as deep a kind. A young man, once, according to all account, of good repute and standing, fell into evil ways, and at last overstepped the law and stole from a jeweller's shop. He was convicted, sent to that stern prison Coldbath-fields, to serve his year of imprisonment, where, broken in spirit and health, he died in his solitary cell. No one came to claim him; his friends, whom he had shrouded from disgrace as to have assumed a false name (Smythe,) made no inquiries, offered no help, but left the prodigal to perish alone. The body would have been buried in the prison ground utterly forgotten, the young and foolish man would have lain unmourned, unknown. He had, however, one constant friend, who had known him in better and happier times. A woman whose feelings are stronger than the ties of blood, whose friendship was warmer than that of all the companions who had known him in the pride of his life. She came to him in sickness, and asked for his corse after death, that he might be laid in Christian burial, and with the honor and piety due to a human being. She was permitted to have the remains of one she loved so truly, so tenderly, and young as she was, woman as she was, heart rent as she was, delivered to her NAKED!

She remonstrated not, but with true Christian humility and purity, she took away the to her sacred corse, and to the utmost extent of her limited means honored and had it respected. Mr. Shillibeer provided a decent coffin, and she bought a shirt to cover the remains of perhaps her affianced husband.—
With a grir's feelings, she put flowers over the remains of perhaps her affianced husband.—
With a grir's feelings, she put flowers over the remains of perhaps her affianced husband.—
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With a grir's feelings, she put flowers over the remains of perhaps her affianced husband.—
With a grir's feelings, she put flowers over the look and the prison of the present valled for Detroit.

BAMAUFACTURES, ASTROND CHEMEN AND CYCLOP ABDIA and popular conversation and sender of special branchof earling. Not a number of special branchos of suddy, and popular conversation of the writers and popular conversation in the str offered no help, but left the prodigal to perish alone. The body would have been buried

mains of perhaps her affianced husband .-With a girl's feelings, she put flowers over the body, and assuaged her anguished spirit, and calmed her bruised and perturbed mind with the idea that the form she once so loved would be decently laid in earth, and go with Chris- Produce and Shipping Merchants tian rites to that last resting-place to which she and all must follow.

All that relates to the tender, pious, decent feeling of the young woman is an honor to our nature; all that relates to the brutal indecency of the officials, the callous indifference of the gaolers, the coarse conduct of those who have almost an absolute power over the wretched criminals confided to them, is revolting and appalling. If all feeling of the awfulness of death; if the delicacy of the sexes; if the awed regard for the dead, are obliterated by the routine of a gaoler's life, it behooves us to look very carefully after those confided to their care. It is, too, of the utmost consequence that the delicate feelings regarding the dead should not be obliterated, and that public decency should not be outraged. The sad story would be revolting and unendurable but for the simple goodness of the young woman, which springs up healthily and beautifully, like flowers out of corruption. The visiting magistrates must have refined

THE WILLIS STUMP PULLER

Is the most powerful and most sconomical machine in use for pulling stumps, and will clear a field in less time than any other invention of a like kind. Twenty-three stumps have been pulled with this Machine in an hour and fifteen minutes. The undersigned will sell machine and rights to use and manufacture in any part of Michigan except the counties of Hilladals, Branch, Wayne, Washtenaw, Jackson, Calhoun, Kalamston, Washtenaw, Washtenaw, Washtenaw, Jackson, Calhoun, Kalamston, Washtenaw, Washtenaw confided to their care. It is, too, of the ut-The visiting magistrates must have refined and honorable minds amongst them, and it behooves them to see that such flagrant outrages of pious and national feelings, be never again permitted.-London Times.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. 495 Broadway, New York. 143 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit. 58 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati.

A NEW STYLE-PRICE \$50. This machine sews from two spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no rewinding of thread; it Hems, Fells, Gathers and Stitches in a superior style, finishing each seam by its own operation, without recourse to the hand-needle, as is required by other machines. It will do better and cheaper sewing than a seamstress can, even if she works for one cent an hour. Send for a Circular.

WHEELER & WILSON'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

Particular attention is invited to the NEW STYLE AT \$50.00.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

L. D. S H. C. GRIGGS, GENERAL AGENTS for Michigan and Wester

New York.

145 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

GOOD NEWS.—A reduction in the prices of Sewing Machines is announced in our advertizing columns.—Their utility is established beyond question, and at the present prices we see no reason why they should not be found, as they ought to be, in every household. Several varieties are manufactured, adapted to various purposes. So far as public opinion has been formed and uttered, the preference is emphatically accorded to the Wheeler and Wilson machine for family use, and for manufactures in the same range of purpose and material. During the present autumn the trials have been numerous, and all the patents of any pretension have brought fairly into competition. In every case, the Wheeler & Wilson machine has won the highest premium. We may instance the State Fair of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Illinois, Wisconsin, Virginia, Michigan, Indiana, Mississippi, Missouri and California, and the Fairs in Cincinnat, Chicago, St. Louis, Bultimore, Richmond, and San Fransisco. At the Fair of the St. Louis Mechanical &ssociation, the Examining Committee was composed of twenty-five Ladies of the highest social standing, who, without a dissenting voice, awarded for the Wheeler & Wilson Machine, the highest social standing, who, without a dissenting voice, awarded for the Wheeler & Wilson Machine, the highest social standing reputation, we know not what can.—Christian Advocate and Journal. 145 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

D. APPLETON & CO., 346 AND 348 BROADWAY, N. Y.

VOLUME V .- ("Cha-Cou.")

NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA:

A Popular Dictionary of General Knowledge, EDITED BY

GEORGE RIPLEY AND CHALES A. DANA, Assisted by a numerous but Select Corps of Writers

The object of
THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA
Is to exhibit, in a new condensed form, the present state
of human knowledge on every subject of rational inquiry in

RY ID SCIENCE, ART, LITERATURE, PHILOSOPHY, RELIGION, POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, MEDICINE, BIOGRAPHY, COMMERCE, MATHEMATICS, GEOGRAPHY, MACHANICS, ASTRONOMY, TRAVELS, LAW, MECHANICS, TRADE, TRADE, With A Company of the c

WM. B. HOWE, Agent for Detroit. Booksellers desiring to act as agents, will please address the Publishers.

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CAPITAL \$900.000. WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. CAPITAL \$900,000.

AND THE NEW YORK CENTRAL R. R. Co.

We would respectfully announce to the Millers, Merchants and Manufacturers of Michigan, that the recent reduction of Canal Tolls on the Eric Canal, will enable us to carry eastward, from Detroit, FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, WOOL, ASHES,

HIDES, And all other products of Michigan, at prices much be low those of former years. Our lines are THE MODEL LINES OF THE COUNTRY. J. L. HURD & Co., Foot of Second-st.

THE WILLIS' STUMP PULLER

1859. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1859. THE IMPLEMENT FOR GARDENS. MICHIGAN SOUTHERN

AND DETROIT, MONROE and TOLEDO RAIL ROAD.

ON and after Monday, April 18th, 1859, Passenger Trains will run as follows: Leave Detroit for Adrian and Chicago at 6.45 A.M., and 5.00 P.M.

Leave Detroit for Adrian and Chicago at 6.45 A.M. and 5.00 P.M.

Arriving at Adrian at 9.57 A.M and 10.00 P.M.

"Chicago at 7.00 P.M and 7.00 A.M.

For Monroe, Toledo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Buffalo and New York: Leaves Detroit at 6.45 A.M and 1.00 P.M.

Arrives at Monroe at 8.38 A.M. and 2.20 P.M.

"Toledo at 9.35 A.M. and 4.30 P.M.

Leaves Toledo at 10.15 A.M. and 5.20 P.M.

Arrives at Cleveland at 3.10 P.M. and 9.20 P.M.

From Chicago for Detroit:

Leaves Chicago at 6.00 A.M. 8.00 A.M. and 8.00 P.M.

From Cleveland for Detroit:

Leaves Cleveland at 4.00 A.M., 11.25 A.M., and 6.20 P.M.

"Toledo at 4.10 P.M., 10.35 P.M.

Trains arrive at Detroit from Chicago, Adrian, Cleveland and Toledo at 1.35 A.M., 12.15 P.M., and 7.15 P.M.

tand and Toledo at 1.35 A.M., 12.15 P.M. and 7.15 P.M.

CONNECTIONS:

The 6.45 A.M., Train from Detroit makes direct connection at Adrian, with Express Train for Chicago and Jackson. Arriving in Chicago at 7.00 P.M., in time to connect with the Trains of all Boads running west of Chicago; and at Toledo with Express Train for Cleveland—arriving in Cleveland at 3,10 P.M., making direct connection with Express Train for Buffalo and New York; arriving in New York at 1.20 P.M., and with the Express Train for Pittsburg.

The 1.00 P.M. Train connects at Toledo with Express Train for Cleveland, Buffalo, and New York—arriving in Cleveland at 9.20 P.M. and New York at 9.30 P.M.,—next evening, and with Express Train for Pittsburgh.

The 5.00 P.M. Train, connects at Adrian with Express Train for Ohicago—arriving in Chicago at 7.00 A.M.

The 6.20 P.M. Train from Cleveland, and 10,35 P.M.

Train from Toledo, arrives in Detroit at 1.35 A.M.—Making Direct connection at Detroit with Express Train on Great Western Railway for Suspension Bridge and Niagars Falls.

The 1.25 A.M. Train from Cleveland; the 6 A.M.

Niagara Falls.

The 11.25 A.M. Train from Cleveland; the 6 A.M. Train from Chicago via. Adrian, the 8 A.M. Train over Air Line via. Toledo and 4.10 P.M. Train from Toledo, makes direct connection at Detroit with Express Train on Great Western Railway for Suspension Bridge and Niagara Falls, leaving Detroit at 8.00 P. M.

Direct connections are also made, at Detroit with the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway.

No Esseping Cars accompany the Night Trains between Adrian and Chicago.

JNO. D. CAMPBELL, SUPERINTENDENT. Agent, Detroit. 7-tf L. P. KNIGHT, Agent, Detroit.

FARMERS OF MICHIGAN! Who want to purchase

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS

AND IMPLEMENTS! As you would secure your own interests, get the article manufactured by

WATERS, LATHROP & McNAUGHTON
In the City of Jackson. Waters, Lathrop & McNaughton

Make the
MOST DESIRABLE KINDS of Farming Utensils, and the BEST OF THE KIND.

ong their manufactured articles are found the best Cultivators, Harrows,

POTATO DIGGERS

Of different patterns, also,
PLOWS AND ROAD SCRAPERS, STORE TRUCKS or Stores and Granaries. Every Storekeeper and every

The Best Harvesters In the country, and THRESHIMG MACHINES.

With Separators or without them. Their Harvesters are Allen's Combined Mower and Reaper. AND

Allen's Mowing Machine. (R. L. Allen's patent, New York, with his very latest improvements.) The

Buckeye Mower and Reaper. AND

Aultman & Miller's Mowing Machine.

(C. Aultman, of Canton, Ohio') These are undoubtedly the best two Harvesters and Mowing Machines for either rough or smooth ground, wet marsh or dry meadow, and for standing or fallen grain. The farmer who uses either of these need desire nothing more in that line. Also a superior

REVOLVING HORSE RAKE. With sixteen teeth, being the greatest labor saver know on any farm. The very best

Grain Cradles, Scythes, Scythe Snaths, Horse Rakes, Gigg Rakes, Hand Rakes, &c., Including
THE CELEBRATED MORGAN CRADLE & SCYTHE

THE CELEBRATED MULLEY SCYTHE SNATH, THE "EXCELSIOR" SCYTHE SNATH, BUSH SNATHS, WITH TWO HEEL RINGS,

AN IMPROVED HORSE POWE For one or two horses, and a perfect charm of a

DOG POWER. For Churning, Washing, &c.

Water's uperior Grass Scythe. This Scythe, of rolled and pollshed Steel, is beyond a oubt the NE PLUS ULTEA in the line of a Grass cythe. No mower who has ever used one, would give too one of any other kind.

GOOD and CHEAP STRAW CUTTERS. All the desirable varieties of SHOVELS, SPADES, SCOOPS, HOES, TOOLS, RAKES, POTATO HOOKS, and FARMING and GARDEN TOOLS generally, and all sorts of TOOL HANDLES.

WATERS, LATHOP & MCNAUGHTON.
15-13w

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LAWTON BLACKBERRIES FOR SALE

the rate of \$2.00 per dozen, or \$10.00 per hundre, the rate of \$2.00 per dozen, or \$10.00 per hundre, the rate of \$2.00 per hundre, Fort Street, Detroit 7-8m

SEEDS. SEEDS!

FRESH SHAKER SEEDS, of LAST YEARS
growth and warranted. Also, Spring Wheat, Swee,
Potatoes of several kinds King Philip, Flour, Duttton
Eight Rowed and Sweet Corn, Timothy, Clover, Barley
Pens, &c., at

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Dr. H. BIGELOW, OCULIST.



Branch, Wayne, Washtenaw, Jackson, Calhoun, Kalamazoo, Van Buren, Maccomb, Genesee, Shlawasse, Saginaw
Tuscola and St. Clair, which are already sold.

All necessary information as to prices, and mode of usting, will be given on application to the prices, and mode of usting, will be given on application to the prices, and mode of usting, will be given on application to the public generally announces
or to R. F. JOHNSTONE, Editor Michigan Farmer.

The Machines are manufactured at the Detroit Locomotive Works from the best Lake Superior Iron. [3]

JUST RECEIVED FROM GERMANY.

Things are so common at this day, that it is deemed sufficient merely to say to those afflicted, COME AND SEE,
for pickles known, as J. BLOSS & CO'S Seedstore.

18 4w

23 Monroe Avenue, Detroit.



PRICE \$3.50.

WE offer for sale the Hand Scariffer, the most desira-ble and useful implement for gardens, of any that has been invented, and the most perfect labor saver. Read the testimony of those who have tried it last

Read the testimony of those who have tried it last season:—
ROCHESTER, OAKLAND, Co., MICH., FEBY., 1859.

MESSES, BLOSS & ADAMS:
You cannot recommend too highly your Hand Scariffer. It is an invaluable machine for cultivating, all root crops sown in drills. It works easy, a boy of 12 years old can use it and do more work than five men can with hoes in the same time. It pulveries the surface of the ground and kills all the weeds. I had one the last season and speak from experience. A person having a quarter of an acre of garden to cultivate should not be without one and no farmer or gardence after using one a single hour. oo farmer or gardener after using one a single hou would be without one for four times its cost.

W. JENNINGS.

ROCHESTER, OARLAND, Co., MICH., FEBY, 1859.

MESSER, BLOSS & ADAMS:

In answer to your inqury, "How we like the Hand Scarifier," we reply that we are highly pleased with it.—

It is the greatest labor saving machine for its cost that we have ever used, or seen. For all root crops sown in drills it is invaluable. One man with this machine can do more work in one day than five can with hoes, and do it better. We have used it two seasons and would rather pay twenty dollars for one than do without it.

Yours respectfully,

ULIEN ADAMS.

Yours respectfully, U. ADAMS.
JULIEN ADAMS.
These implements are for sale, by the subscribers at their their seed store, J. B. BLOSS & CO.
No. 22 Monroe Avenue, Detroit.

THE GREAT PREMIUM MOWER. THE AULTMAN AND MILLER MOWING MACHINE



PATENTED BY C. AULTMAN & L. MILLER. To which was awarded the First Premium a Gold Medal and Diploma, at the Great National Trial at Syracuse, N. Y., July, 1857.

MANUFACTURED BY C. AULTMAN & Co., Canton, Stark County, Ohio.

Canton, Stark County, Ohio.

After toiling and experimenting for many years, we have finally succeeded in getting up a machine that is perfectly adapted to cut both Grain and Grass. The public are already aware that we have been unaufacturing a Mowing Machine that has been unrivalled in any market. But the Farmer wants a machine that will cut both grain and grass, provided he can get a combined machine that will mow as well as a machine made expressly for mowing; and reap as well as a machine made expressly for mowing; and reap as well as a machine made expressly for moving; and reap as well as a machine made expressly for moving; and reap as well as a machine made expressly for reaping. This we farnish in our New Machine,

First,—We have a perfect Mower, having several advantages over all other Mowers, and no disudvantages, which will be readily seen by examining some of its points of excellence.

Second,—We have a perfect Reaper, which has all the advantages of a single machine, and the only true way of delivering the grain at the side of the machine.

We have a cutter bar and platform for cutting grain, independent of the Mower, so that in changing the Mower into a Reaper, we just uncouple the cutter bar at the hinge and couple the Reaper platform which renders the machine complete for cutting Grain.

In having two cutter bars, one for grass and the other for grain, each is perfectly adapted for doing the work it is designed to do, thus avoiding the great difficulty heretofore existing in combined machines, in having the cutter bar either too long for grass or too short for grain.

This machine has been thoroughly tried, both in grass and grain, having had a number in use the past harvest. The following are some of its points of excellence as a Mower:—

1st. It has no more weight on the tongue, or horses'

a Mover:—

1st. It has not one pound of side draft,
2d. It has no more weight on the tongue, or horses'
neck, than a wagon.
3d. Its draft is only 275 pounds—so reported by the
Committee at the Ohio State Trial, 1867.

3d. Its draft is only 275 pounds—so reported by the Committee at the Ohio State Trial, 1857.

4th. It runs on two wheels which serve as drivers, 5th. It has an adjustable cutter bar and accomodates itself to an uneven surface of the ground.

6th. The cutter bar is in front of the driving wheels and the seat in the rear. Thus enabling the driver to see the operation of the cutters, without interfering with his driving. Also, avoiding all danger of falling into the knives.

7th. The driving wheels have no cogs on them, but drive the gearing by means of palls and ratchets.

8th. By means of these palls and ratchets, the knives cease to vibrate in backing the machine.

9th. The driver, while in his seat, can see every bolt, box, and all the gearing when the machine is in motion. 10th. The gearing is all permanently arranged in the centre of the frame, distant from the driving wheels, thus avoiding all tendency of its being clogged up with mud or dirt thrown up by the drivers.

11th. The cutter bar being attached to the machine by means of hinges, can be folded up on top of the machine without removing the connecting rod, knife or track cleaner.

12th. The palls on the driving wheels can readily be

track cleaner.

12th. The palls on the driving wheels can readily bethrown out of gear, and by folding the cutter bar a above stated, renders the machine as portable as a com

above stated, renders the machine as portable as a common cart.

18th. There is a wheel on the shoe next the gearing in front of the cutter bar, thus avoiding all tendency of clogging at the near shoe, in passing over cut grass.

14th. The off shoe is only 2½ inches wide, and the last knife cuts no more than any other, therefore leaving no ridge or high stubble at the end of each swath.

15th. The cutter bar can be raised or lowered by means of an adjustable steel spring shoe at off end, and a slot in the near shoe where the wheel is attached.

16th. There are no nuts or screws at the connecting rod, which are always liable to cause more or less trouble by jerking loose, but use a gib with a spring pall and a ratchet key, thereby avoiding all possible chance of shaking loose.

Points of excellence as a Reaper :-

Points of excellence as a Reaper:—

1st. It has all the advantages that the Mower has in the gearing, connecting rod, and draft for the horses.

2d. The grain is delivered at the side, so that a whole field can be cut without taking any of it up.

3d. The driver's seat is the same as on the Mower, af fording him a free view of the operations of the machine.

4th. The raker stands at the rear of the platform which is the best position for delivering the grain.

5th. The raker with one motion, throws the grain to the side, then delivers it in the rear; thus avoiding the difficulty of dragging the grain from one gavel to another.

6th. The platform can readily be raised or lowered to suit all kinds of grain or ground, by means of two screws, at near side, and slot at off side, when off platform.

N. STEELE is the travelling agent, and is now soliciting orders in this State.

All letters of inquiry, or requesting further information at the state.

B. ARNOLD

Dexter, General Agent, or

Dexter, General Agent, or BLOSS & CO., Special Agents, Detroit

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE!

OF THE CHOICE VARIETIES. All thrifty rigorous trees. We sold from this Nursery last year to many Farmers and Frnt Culturists, and have had no complaint of the trees dying. In every case where we have had an opportunity to examine them, they have lived and grown well, and of those we have heard from the testimony is the same. Also,

Pear, Peach, Cherry, Plum, Quince, For sale by

BLOSS & CO., No. 22 Monroe Avenue, Detroit.

NALL, DUNCKLEE & CO. Would invite the attention of the Farmers of Michigan, when visiting Detroit, to their extra

SPRINGSTOCK

CARPETS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

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Fancy Silks, Black Silks.
Organdy Robes, Pohlen Robes,
Bayadere Foulards, Bareges,
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White Goods, Kid Gloves.

Hoslery, Sheetings, Cloths,
Flannels, Ticks, Printed Lawns
Cambrics, Gingham,
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FURNISHING STOCK

Is complete in all its branches.

Tapestry Velvet Carpet,
Tapestry Brussels do,
Imperial Three Ply,
Extra Super Ingrain,
Superfine do, Fine Ingrain do,
Cotton and Wool do.

Silk Damask, Worsted do.

Silk Damask, Worsted do,
Morreens, Druggets, Green Balzes,
Cocoa Matting, Plain and Check Matting,
Gilt Shade, Common, do,
Shade Tassels, Cornices,
Rugs and Mats.
Window Hollands

Window Shades,
Oil Cloths, 3, 6, 12, 18 and 24 foot,
Live Geese Feathers, Paper Hangings,
Which we offer cheap for cash.
NALL, DUNCKLEE & CO,
14-1y
No. 74 Woodward Avenue, Detroit. TO FARMERS!

IF YOU WANT THE BEST COMBINED MOWER AND REAPER IN THE WORLD, BUY



KIRBY'S AMERICAN HARVESTER WITH ALL THE IMPROVEMENTS FOR 1859

It was awarded the First Premium as a COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER at the Indiana State Trial in Laporte July 7 and 8, 1858, (the only State Trial that occurred last year), and at nearly every other trial in which it was engaged.

MANUFACTURED BY
BUFFALO AGRICUTURAL WORKS,

It was patented in 1856 and only seven machines made in that year, which were put in the hands of experienced practical farmers and thoroughly tested. They were so euccessful as to induce parties to engage largely in their manufacture, under the immediate supervision of the inventorial

manufacture, under the immediate supervision of the inventor.

In 1857 two hundred were made and sold to practical men, everything giving unqualified satisfaction, demonstrating them tofte the best combined machine in use,—answering equally well as a Mower or Reaper, and working satisfactorily in rough or smooth, in wet or dry fields, as in standing or lodged grass or grain. There are now three large Factories making these machines and turning out many thousands. It has proved itself to be the most simple, durable and efficient machine before the public. As a COMBINED MACHINE it stands unrivalled. Surpassing the best single mower as a mower and the best single reaper as a reaper,

The following are some of its points of superiority:

The Lightest Machine in Use.

The Mower weighing only six hundred and thirty-nine

The Mower weighing only six hundred and thirty-nine ounds, and the Reaper eight hundred and eight pounds. Lightest Draft-No Side Draft.

Requiring one-third less draft than any other machine, as numerous tests at trials with the Dynamometer, and the testimonials of farmers abundantly show. Strongest and most Durable Machine.

Being all IRON, except seat, pole and platform, and the weight so distributed as to give the greatest amount of strength with the least weight of fron. The Castings are made of Salisbury iron, and the finger bar is of wrought iron, with a flange on the front edge, thus giving it great strength with light weight. No Pressure upon the Horses' Necks. The weight of the driver counterbalancing the weight of the front of the frame, and throwing the whole upon the driving wheel.

Self-Adjusting Finger Bar. Self-Adjusting Fauger HarrIn this respect it is entirely unequaled by any machine
yet produced. The finger-bar works up and down independent of the driving-wheel, enabling it to go through
dead furrows and ditches, among stones and bogs, and
over knolls and hills, where no other machine can follow
it. It can also be set to work at any height from two to
eighteen inches, and the change can be made in an instant, thus adapting it to all kinds of work, whether
mowing or reaping, or gathering grass or clover seed.

A Barfact Combined Machine. A Perfect Combined Machine.

Working equally well whether mowing or reaping, and surpassing the best single mower as a mower, and the best single reaper as a reaper. Raker's Position Easiest Possible.

In this point it surpasses all reapers; the raker's posi-tion enabling him to deliver the gavels at the side with but one movement of his arms, which is as natural and easy as if he were standing on the ground and raking. Easily Managed and Operated. By means of a lever the driver can at pleasure the outers out and in goar; by another lever hraise either end or both ends of the finger-bar to over obstructions, or move from field to field; the of from mower to reaper is easily and quickly made oll boxes, bolts, screws, and nuts, are easily accessit

Perfect in all Minor Points. It cannot be clogged; has no side draft; is marvelously simple in construction, and not liable to get out of repair; is made of the best materials, and the workmanship and fanish superior to any other machine in the country.

The Lowest Priced Machine in Market.

The price of the Mower at Factory being only \$105, and the Combined Machine \$125; One Horse Mower \$90; One Horse Combined Machine \$126.

For sale by local agents in nearly every county in the State of Michigan.

For further information address I. J. BUSH.

Toleia d.

General Agent for Michigan, Wisconsin and N. W Ohio

BURNHAM & Co., Dealers in all kinds of Agribultural Implements, Garden and Field Seeds, Sait,
Plaster, Coal, Water and Stone Lime. Storage and Commission. Warehouse near Rail Road depot. Battle Creek,
Michigan.

G. S. STEE.LING.
D. B. BURNHAM.

MICHIGAN FARMER. R. F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.

Publication Office, 130 Jefferson Avenue. DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

S. FOLSOM, WOOL DEALER, 90 Woodward Avenue,

MICHIGAN

THE MARKETS.

Flour and Meal.

The market in Detroit is rather quiet, with but little excitement. The news by the latest steamer is received here with indifference. Prices have gone up till there is no getting them higher here. Our operators did not stop to make two bites of the plum, which the war fever excited, but just set up at once their articles, so that all further trouble might be saved, and thus they are onabled to keep cool, and smile at the spasmodic efforts of their neighbors in Chicago and Buffalo, who are in fever heat at every telegraph from the east. The receipts of grain and flour are so light for the season, and with the prices ranging so high, that it is pretty evident the stock is not in the country. It is this feeling of the stock being so light, with fully two months to run bafore harvest, that renders prices so firm. Still the season is such that harvest will be early, much earlier than last year. Flour is held at \$8 00 for any good kinds of common brands at is held at \$8 00 for any good kinds of common brands at rotall. There are but few sales for shipment. The ad-vance in rates between Friday and Monday of last week

wance in rates between Friday and Alonday of last week was equal to \$1 00 per bbl.

Wheat—The whole amount of wheat that arrived here last week, including every thing from Chicago, was but 7,000 bushels. Freighting is almost nothing with these light amounts of produce coming forward. The holding price is \$1 80 for white Michigan, and \$1 75 for winter red, but at these rates buyers only take what is wanted for the weights has

for immediate use.

Corn—Sells at 86 to 88 cents per bushel. The supply

Corn—Sells at 86 to 88 cents per bushel. The supply seems to be good.

Oats—Are selling at retail at 60 cents, but from wagons they do not bring over 55 to 56 cents. The sowing season being over, there is less demand.

Barley—Is hardly offered in market, the demand being now very light. Lots of fair quality would sell at from \$1.85 to \$1.40 per 100 lbs.

Feed Stuffs—Remain at the rates heretofore quoted.—Bran and shorts sell at \$16 to \$18 per ton. Middlings are hardly kept up as firmly at the high rates, the demand being lighter. Coarse sell at \$20 and fine is worth \$24.

The latest news from Europe, brought by the Canada, which left Liverpool on the 7th inst., has caused a decline in breadstuffs. Scarcely anything is doing in this market, either in flour or grain; holders being unwilling to recede from the high prices so suddenly run up in the early part of the week, and buyers choosing to wait for further advices before parting with their money. A few small sales of extra and double extra have been made at \$7.50a8 25.

The live stock, &c.

The live stock market feels the effect of the war demand for provisions, and we note that prices of beef and pork have each advanced about a dellar por bl.

The purchases of the week so far as we can learn are a

The purchases of the week so far as we can learn are a little in advance of last week. Smith of the Marine Market bought some extra prime beef cattle at 4½ live weight. He bought sheep at \$5 per head and lambs at \$150. There is no demand for pork.

From the Tribune of the 18th, we quote the following showing the state of the cattle market in New York:

"With over three thousand beef cattle in the Forty-fourth-street yards the first day of the market, it is not to be wondered at that the brokers were willing to concede a little to buyers, and while asking the same price per pound that they did last week, to actually give in weight and quality much better bargains—in many instances equal to \$5 a head upon such cattle as sell for \$80 to \$100 s head. Although a good many cattle were sold on Tuesday, the proportion sold was much less than it was last Tuesday; and the number sold at prices equivalent to 12 cents a pound net is certainly smaller, while the number sold over 12 cents this week will be quite small. The great mass of the stock this week is very coarse, and owners complained of prices being equal while the number sold over 12 cents this week will be quite small. The great mass of the stock this week is very coarse, and owners complained of prices being equal to a reduction of a cent a pound not upon sales the first day, and a pretty bad prospect for the second day. This estimate is a little too strong, but we think that unless Wednesday makes a much better show than Tuesday, the reduction upon all the coarser qualities of stock will be half a cent net a pound; and perhaps the average of the whole market will prove that much lower this week than last. Several droves in market this week have been freighted from Chicago at \$3 a head.—These low freights are among the causes of so many very coarse brutes being here for sale to beef-enters."

At Albany the present week, the receipts are some 200 in excess of last, and quality about the same, prices of the common to fair are about the same, the better qualities bringing an advance of \$4 cent \$7 b. The market may be quoted quick at the advance for the best "bunchas," and full one-half will change hands, nearly all to the New York buyers, the best droves bringing from 10 to 11 cents \$7 b for the beef, New York weights.

We quote prices this week:	
Superior	6%@6%
First quality	5%@6
Becond do	4%@5%
Inferior	8%@8%
Third do	4 @4%
Wool.	

of the excitement in all other kinds of produce, there has ard and the effects of the upward movement in breadstuffs is to give the wool market anything but encour-agement. Meanwhile buyers and manufacturers are qui-etly resting and looking round, and waiting to see what will turn up. They feel sure that the sliding scale is on their side now, and likely to remain so, untill after the clip comes off

8. Folsom, of this city has purchased during the week 4800 De at from 39 to 44 cents; not best quality. It is said that eastern buyers are swarming through the State, and that competition may possibly keep prices

up from 40 to 46 cents.

The business done in wool has been light, and in view
The quotations for the present remain as follows:
Full blood Merino... The U. S. Economist says of the market in New

ety:

"The past week has been exceedingly quiet for all descriptions of wool, and the sales are not worth reporting. Manufacturers are buying only for the supply of their most immediate wants, and at prices within the range of our revised quotations. The 'war news' has had at endency to unsettle business in general, and as is the case in many-other classes of merchandise, Wool men seem for the moment to know not how prices may be affected and extreme caution prevails on the part of both buyer and seller."

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Potatoes—We note that large quantities are coming in every day over the Pontiae plank road, and that prices are well maintained. Some of the best varieties have sold at 60 cents, but the general rate has been at 50 to 55

cents.

Butter—There is a good supply of fresh butter coming into market, and it is sold readily at prices ranging from

Eggn-Quiet at 10@10% cents.

BLACK HAWK, Jun., 1st.

THIS favorite son of Old Vermont Black Hawk will stand for this season at the stable of the subscriber in the town of Plymouth, half a mile west of the village.

Hack Hawk June, 1st.

Was sired by Old Vermont or Hill's famous Black Hawk; grand sire, Sherman Morgan; g. g. sire, Justin Morgan. His dam was by Young Hamiltonian, by Bishop's Hamiltonian, by Imported Messenger. The dam of Young Hamiltonian was by Leonidas, g. dam, by Bellfounder.

This horse is a jet black in color, is fifteen hands high, and closely resembles his sire in style and action. He possesses an excellent tamper, is pleasant to drive, and cose in good style. He received the first premium at the N. Y. State fair in 1857, beating Billy McCracken of Oshkosh, Wis., and distanced all competitors in a trial of speed at the N. Y. State Fair at Syracuse in 1858. His stock are of good size, excelling in speed, style, and docility.

Address the subscriber for terms and further information.

21-Sw and closely resembles his sire in style and action. He possesses an excellent temper, is pleasant to drive, and possesses an excellent temper, is pleasant to drive, and possesses an excellent temper, is pleasant to drive, and cost in 1857, beating Billy McCracken of Oshch, which, wis, and distanced all competitors in a trial of speed at the N. Y. State fair at Syracuse in 1858. His stock are of good size, excelling in speed, style, and docility. T. W. MERRITT, Plymouth.

Address the subscriber for terms and further information.

VALUABLE SHORTHORNS

AT AUCTION.

Thirteen head of Shorthorn Cattle, Thirteen head of Grade Cattle,

AND ALSO

Horses, Colts, Hogs, Poultry, Pine Lumber and a large collection of farming implements

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION,

ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1st, 1859, at 10 o'colock A. M. at the residence of the late Leonard Lee in the town of Armada, Macomb county. Among this stock is the unrivaled BALCO, now four years old, and four cows see

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION,
ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1st, 1859, at 10 o'oclock A.
M. at the residence of the late Leonard Lee in the town
of Armada, Macomb county. Among this stock is the
unrivaled BALCO, now four years old, and four cows selected with great care from some of the best herds in
Kentucky and Ohlo, with young stock raised from them.
Breeders are here offered a rare chance to obtain some
of the best stock in the State.

TERMS:—Eight months credit on all sums over \$5.00,
on approved security.

HIRAM BARROWS,

Administrator.

Armada, April 23, 1859.

MT. VERNON BLACK HAWK. SELIM.

THIS well known stock horse can be found for this sea-ten at the Hodges House Stable, Pontiac, Tuesdays; at the farm of the subscriber, Thursdays; at the Stable of the American Hotel, Romeo, Saturdays.

Pedigree:
Sire, Ticonderoga, for Felton Horse;) g. sire, Hill's
Old Black Hawk; g. g. sire, Justin Morgan. Dam, descended from Messenger.
Within two vacants.

Old Black Hawk; g. g. sire, Justin Morgan. Dam, descended from Messenger.

Within two years this horse has received seven First prizes. First premium for all work and diploma against Foreign Horses at the last Michigan State Fair.

The others at County Fairs. His stock received First Premiums at the Michigan State, and Macomb and Oakland County Fairs last fall.

His colts many of them have sold for large prices. E. D. Bush Esq., of Shereham, Addison Co., Vt., one of the best horse breeders in the State, in a letter dated January 10, 1859, says: "I have just sold a mare four years old last spring, bred by Mr. S. Root, Westport, N. Y. sired by your horse, Selim, for \$1,425, cash. She was jet black, stood 16½ hands high and could trot fast."

TERMS: By Season \$10.00—to insure with foal \$15.00. Good pasturage at the farm of the subscriber at fifty cents per week. All accidents and escapes at the risk of the owner.

Mt. Vernon, Macomb Co., Mich., April, 1859. 17-6w

1859. THE CLEVELAND WOOL DEPOT

Has been established over six years, and it affords the subscribers much satisfaction to know that its merits are fully appreciated by those who have patronized it during this entire time. The change made one year ago in confining its sales to cash, has met with universal favor. It is proposed to continue the cash system, and future consignors may rely upon the same prompt return which characterized our last year's business. Perhaps not quite as high figures can be obtained by adhering strictly to cash, but it will insure prompt returns, and hundreds have assured us that they obtained from #ves to the cents a pound more through the Depot than they were offered last Spring from other sources, and we believe this has been true every year excepting a few of the consignments during the Fall of 1857. It should, therefore, no longer remain a question in the minds of Wool Growers or Merchants.

Wool Growers or Merchants having Wool to dispose of, that this system of closely classifying and handling wool will prove the very best manner of selling wool which has yet been adopted. Backs will be sent as heretofore to those who may or-

To those wishing to realize on their wool as soon a ances will be made

AMOUNTING TO THE VALUE OF THE WOOL, PROVIDING THE CONSIGNORS WILL ALLOW THEM OFFER-ED FOR SALE AT THE FIRST OR EARLY PRICES.

Cash advances will be made on receipt of Wool or Shipping Bill, as formerly.

We trust that the liberal Cash advances, the long experience in the Depot business, and established reputation of our grades among manufacturers, with undivided attention to our consignors' interests, will insure us a liberal patronage.

GODALE & CO.,

16-2w Cloveland, Ohio.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,

N JEFFERSON AVENUE, BELOW MICHIGAN EXCHANGE, DETROIT. scribers keep constantly on hand a large stoc ELEGANT FURNITURE.

Both Modern and Antique Styles; in Rosewood, Mahogany and Domestic Wood.

Those wishing rich and fashionable furniture, will always find a great variety to select from—equal in every respect to anything in the Eastern market. Being in constant receipt of Pattern Pieces from the

FASHIONABLE MAKERS IN NEW YORK,

FASHIOMABLE MAKERS IN NEW 107R, they are enabled to guarantee the most **Perfect Satisfaction** to their customers.

They also keep constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of Plain Furniture of Mahogany, Chery and Walnut. In short, every article in the line of Household Furniture will be found in their Stock, including Chairs of every style and price, from four shilling to sixty dollars each. The subscribers now have on hand, and make to order, but

HAIR MATTRESSES.

Their customers can rely upon getting a genuine article. CORN-HUSK MATTRESSES & STRAW PALLIASES constantly on hand. For the trade we keep constantly a large stock of Mahogany and Rosewood Veneer. STEVENS & ZUG.

DRAIN TILE! WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND THE different kinds of Drain Tile, at PENFIELD'S, 108 Woodward avenue.

Horse Powers, Threshers and Cleaners !" PITT'S 8 AND 10 HORSE, EMERY'S 1 AND 2
Horse (tread) Powers, Pease's Excelsior Powers
Corn and Cob Mills, Corn Mill and Feed Mills, Flou
Mills, Cross-cut and Circular Saw Mills, Leonard Smith'
Smut Machines.

D. O. & W. S. PENFIELD,
No. 103 Woodward Ave., Detroit.

SUFFOLK

AND ESSEX PIGS FOR SALE. THOROUGH BRED SUFFOLK and ESSEX PIGS for sale. For particulars, address
19.2w* J. S. TIBBITS, Nankin, Mich.

AGRICULTURAL BLACKSMITHING. HUNTER & MOIR.

AGRICULTURAL LIMPLEMENT MAKEHS, NORTHVILLE, Wayne Co., Mich., are prepared to make to order the latest and most approved
style of SCOTCH IRON PLOWS, IRON and WOODEN
HARROWS, SCOTCH GRUBBERS or CULTIVATORS with three wheels, also single cultivators—all of
wrought iron. All communications promptly responded
to, and all orders filled with despatch.

HUNTER & MOIR,
13-13w

Northylle Wayne Co., Mich.

Comstock, Halsin; L. Vanakin, Ypallanti; J. B. Lapham,
Manchester; D. D. Tooker, Napoleon; S. A. Cady
Wayne; A. Gulley, Wayne; L. Terrill, Plymouth; A.
Cook, Plymouth.

BLOSS & CO.,

No. 22 Monroe Avenue, Detroit.

AREY'S SECRET OF HORSE TAMING
to, and all orders filled with despatch.

HUNTER & MOIR,
13-13w

Northylle Wayne Co., Mich.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

HAS won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it has ever been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, For all the Purposes of a Purgative Medicine.

Price 25 cents per Box; five Boxes for \$1.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our American Albanaci in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the shove complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand Ayer's, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Br. J. C. AYER.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST Lowell, Mass,
All our remedies are for sale by J. S. Farrand, Detroit
and by all Druggists every where.



FOR SALE AT THE

AMERICAN SEED STORE 22 Monroe Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

PEABODY'S PROLIFIC CORN!

A NEW VARIETY.

It grows from three to ten ears on a stalk. Six ears planted by John W. Shaw, last year, produced one hundred bushels of sound corn. This Corn was originated by a careful scientific cultivator on Long Island. It comes up stout and is more forward than common corn. Plant two kornels in a hill, four feet apart each way.

PRICE—Fifty cents per quart, or Fifteen cents per car.

HUNGARIAN GRASS SEED!

100 BUSHELS FOR SALE. This justly celebractd Grass Seed has been raised for two years in lowa and Wisconsin, and to some extent in Illinois and Michigan, the past season. All who have raised it, invariably bear testimony to its unprecedented yield. In some cases as high as seven, and rarely under four tons to the acre of a most healthy and nutritious Grass. It yields from 25 to 40 bushels of seed to the acre, which makes good teed for horses and cattle. They not only eat it with great relish, but it keeps them in a more healthy and better condition than any feed yet tried.

PRICE--\$3 per bushel.

We subjoin the following Testimonials:

To whom it may concern:—This is to certify that crops of Hungarian Grass were entered for premiums at our Agricultural Fair last fall, varying from five to over seven tons to the acre of huy, and thirty-seven bushels to the acre of seed, and affidavits were made to the same. the acre of seed, and affidavits were made to the same.—
This section of country was visited by severe drouth the
fore part of last season, so that the crop of Timothy was
scarcely worth harvesting, yet the Hungarian was good,
averaging not less than four tons to the acre throughout
the country. Its qualities for feeding are spoken of in
high terms by all who have used it.

L. D. MORSE,
Becretary of Wapello Co. Agricultural Society.

Mr. J. J. Lyon, Sir:—In reply to your question asking "how I like the Hungarian Grass." I will say that it is the best thing I have ever raised for feeding stock, and I shall not raise any other hay hereafter. It cannot be too highly recommended.

Sours.

BAMUEL ROBINSON.

Mr. Irwin Pock, of Ypsilanti, says that "Farmers had better plough up their Timothy meadows and sow the Hungarian Grass, as ten acres of it is worth more for stock purposes than twenty acres of any other hay."— Formers who have raised it, unite in giving the same tos-timony relative to its merits, as do Messrs. Robinson and

timony relative to its ineries, as we account the Peeck.

This unrivalled Grass has been raised in several counties in the State of Michigan, the past season, by some of the most extensive Farmers in the State, who recommend it as surpassing all other crops for stock purposes. Some have raised as high as four tons of excellent hay and thirty bushels of seed to the acre, although the season was very unfavorable for it. Try it, Farmers, one and all, and you will never regret it. Sow at any time between April ist, and July, at the rate of one bushel to three acres.

between April 1st, and July, at the late of the many three acres.

The few farmers named below, are among the many who have raised it, and can testify as to its qualities: I. & J. Peck, Ypsilanti; S. Howell, Saline; Mathew Howell, Saline; Samuel Robinson, Saline; P. & Zeno, Comstock, Raisin; I. Vanakin, Ypsilanti; J. B. Lapham, Manchester; D. D. Tooker, Napoleon; S. A. Cady Wayne; A. Gulley, Wayne; L. Terrill, Plymouth; A. Cook, Plymouth.

BLOSS & CO.,

IMPORTED STONE PLOVER!

THE HIGHEST AND BEST BRED BLOOD HORSE IN AMERICA.

OFFERED TO THE BREEDERS OF MICHIGAN and other States at the very low price of THIRTY DOL-LARS the season; all fees to the groom included.

The second season for this horse in this State commenced on the first of April, and will end with the 30th of July.

He will stand at Cooper's Corners, two miles from Plymouth, Wayne county, Mich.; 10 miles from Ann Arbor; 10 miles from Ypsilanti; 18 miles from Dexter, and 22 miles from Detroit.

Mares sent from a distance will be taken and kept on the usual terms, but the subscriber will not in any case be esponsible for accidents or escapes, should any occur.

Terms—The money for service to be paid at time of first trial, or an approved note to be given for the amount.

Pedigree and Description.

Pedigree and Description.

STONE PLOVER was bred by the Right Honorable Earl Spencer, and was foaled in the spring of 1850, and was sold to Count Bathyany at his annual sale of yearlings in 1851, and was never out of the possession of the Count until sold to the present owner, who made one season with him in England, previous to his importation. This horse was sired by the remowned Cotherstone, winner of the Derby, out of Wryneck, by Slane, the sire of Merry Monarch. winner of the Derby, and Princess, winner of the Oaks, and also of many other distinguished winners. Cotherstone was bred by the celebrated Mr. Bowes, and was by Touchstone, out of Emma, by Whisker, she being the dam of imported Trustee. Whisker was of the most selebrated family in England for stoutness, he being own brother to Whalebone, Woull, Wire, all winners and the sires of winners, at long distances. Touchstone was a grandson of Whalebone.

Stone Plover is a magnificent bay horse, 16½ hands in height, on particular, short, strong legs, and great length, strength and substance, and is warranted as a sure foal getter. Independent of his great racing qualities, he is well calculated to elevate the character of all half bred stock, and to become the sire of the most beautiful color, fine symmetry, great size, grand and majestic action and carriage, all of which is inherited from ancestors the most reanwhale for size, spirit, endurance, and great action. He is himself of the most beautiful color, fine symmetry, great size, grand and majestic action and carriage, all of which is inherited from ancestors the most reanwhale for size, spirit, endurance, and great action. He is himself of the most beautiful color, fine symmetry, great size, grand and majestic action and carriage, all of which is inherited from ancestors the most reanwhale for size, spirit, endurance, and great action. He is himself of the most beautiful color, fine symmetry, great size, grand and majestic action and carriage, all of which is inherited from ancestors the most reanwhale

THE TROTTING STALLION

HAMBLETONIAN,

Will stand for mares the ensuing Season commencing April 4th, as follows:

At JOHN CLARK'S, Milford, Mondays and Tuesday; At JOHN HATHAN'S, New Hudson, Wednesdays;
At SAM'L LATHROP'S, "Northville, Tuesdays;
At JAMES ROOT'S, Plymouth, Fridays and Saturdays;
Leaving each place at 5 o'clock P. M.
From the general complaint of poor crops last year I have concluded to reduce the price of my horse for this

From the general complaint of poor crops has year I have concluded to reduce the price of my horse for this Season.

Terms—\$10 the Season; \$15 to Insure.

Season money to be paid when the Mare is first served, or a good note given for the amount. Persons, parting with mares before foaling time will be held responsible for the season money. All mares not regularly returned will be holden by the season. Pasture furnished at fifty cents per week. All accidents and escapes at the owner's risk. Season to close on the first of August, 1859. Grainwill be received for insurance money, delivered at my farm on or before the first day of February 1860, at Detroit prices.

HAMBLETONIAN was awarded the First Premium at the Oakland County Fair, October, 1857. At the State Fair in Detroit last fall his colts tookmore premiums than any other Stallion in the State.

Pedigree of Hambletonian.

HAMBLETONIAN was sired by Geo. Barney's horse Henry, of Whitchall, Washington county, New York—he by Imported Signal, out of a Messenger mare. Hambletonian's dam by Mambrino, grandam Bishop's Hambletonian who was sired by Imported Messenger. Hambletonian is 15% hand shigh, weighs 1150 pounds; possessing fine action, with great powers of endurance; untrained, but shows good evidence of speed. Hambletonian is a beautiful bloodbay, black mane, tall and limbs, without a white hair upon him, and for style can not be excelled by any horse in the State.

HIRAM E. CADY, Agent.

THE YOUNG TROTTING STALLION,

KEMBLE JACKSON,

WILL Stand for mares the coming season, at Spring Brook Farm, adjoining the Vilage of Farmington, Oakland county Mich., commencing April 4th.

Owing to the extreme hard times among farmers—loss of crops the past season, &., I have concluded to reduce the price of my horses.

KEMBLE LACKSON wil stand at \$20 the season. Money to be paid when mare is first served or a good

REMBLE LACASON with same and the control of the amount.

Good pasture furnished at fifty cents per week. All accidents and escapes at the owners risk. Season to close ou the 30th day of July 1859.

Pedigree of Kemble Jackson;

KEMBLE JACKSON—(Half-sister to Iola)—Mahogany bay, 16 hands high. Star in his forehead; hind feet white half way up to gambrel joints. Foaled June 14, 1854. The property of Isaac Akin, Pauling, Dutchess Co., N. Y. Sire, Kemble Jackson; dam, Lady Moore.

Kemble Jackson was by Andrew Jackson; his dam, Fanny Kemble, sister to Charles Kemble, and sired by Sir Archy; her dam was Maria, sired by Gallatin; Maria's dam was got by Simms' Wildair, she out of a mare got by Morton's Traveler; her dam was an imported mare, name unknown, but thoroughbred.

Andrew Jackson was by Young Bashaw; dam by Why-not, by Imp. Messenger; Young Bashaw was by the Imp. Tripolitan Bath, Grand Bashaw; Young Bashaw's dam was a daughter of Messenger, said to be theroughbred.

roughbred.

Lady Moore was out of Messenger Maid, by Membrino Paymaster; he by Old Membrino, by Imp. Messenger.

F. E. ELDRED, Detroit. GEO. F. GREGORY, Agent.

THE YOUNG TROTTING STALLION

ISLAND JACKSON,

WILL stand for mares the coming Season at Spring Brook Farm, adjoining the Village of Farmington, Oak-land county, Commencing April 4th, at the reduced price of \$10 the Season.

Season money to be paid when mare is first served or a good note given for the amount.

Good pasture furnished at fifty cents per week, all accidents and escapes at the owners risk. Season to close July 30th, 1859.

Pedigree of Island Jackson:

Is Blood Bay 15% hands high foaled July 5, 1855. Sire Jackson, by Andrew Jackson; dam, Belfounder. Antrew Jackson was by Young Bashaw; dam, Why-not by Imp. Messenger. Young Bashaw, by the Imp. Tribolitan Barb, Grand Bashaw; dam, Messenger.

GEO. F. GREGORY, Agen t.

THE TROTTING STALLION GLEN BLACK HAWK,

WILL Stand for Mares the ensuing Season as follows: At Redford, Hicks' Tavern, Monday's and Tuesdays; at Detroit, Gratiot Road 1½ miles from City Hail, Wednesdays and Thursdays; on Grosse Isle, Bachua Farm, Fridays and Saturdays.

Season the commence April 4th, and close July 30th.

TERMS:—\$10 the season; \$15 to Insure.

Season money to be paid when mare is first served or a good note given for the amount.

Pedigree of Gien Black Hawk.

Sire, Lone Star, by Old Vermont Black Hawk; damMessenger.

F. E. ELDRED, Detroit.

L. T. BULLAED, Agent.

DAINES' AMERICAN DRAIN TILE MAKER. The Best and Cheapest Tile Machine in the World.

Forty-one first Premiums awarded to it at State and County Fairs. First Premium at the National

Fair, at Louisville, Ky., 1857. The TILE MACHINE invented by JOHN DAINES, of Birmingham, Oakland county, Michigan, is now being manufactured in the most thorough manner, and is offered to the farming community as the

Cheapest, Most Labor-Saving and Most Complete Invention.

Complete Invention,
and enabling farmers to make their own Tiles, that has
yet been put before the Agriculturists of the United
States, at a reduced price.

These machines are made of iron, are easily worked,
any man being able to manufacture a first rate article
after a few hours practice.

They cost delivered in Detroit, only \$100. They have
two dies, for three and four inch tile; and extra dies to
accompany the machine cost \$2.00 each.

These machines will manufacture per day, according
to the force employed, from 150 TO 250 RODS OF
HORSESHOE OR PIPE TILE. The machine weighs
but 500 pounds, and can be packed and sent to any part
of the United States, or to foreign countries, as easily as
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Bettoft, January 1859, [15] m23

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